MONDAY, *February* 6. 1769. [NUMB. 1741.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

[*Continued.*] *vide 385 Pa.*

1768. *Dec.* 12. A Married Lady of this town was the other evening, when paſſing from one houſe to another, taken hold off by a ſoldier; who otherways behaved to her with great rudeneſs; a woman near Long Lane was ſtopped by ſeveral ſoldiers, one of whom cried out ſeize and carry her off; ſhe was much ſurpriſed, but luckily got ſhelter in a houſe near by; another woman was purſued by a ſoldier into a houſe near the north end, who dared to enter the ſame, and behave with great inſolence: Several inhabitants while quietly paſſing the ſtreets in the evening, have been knocked down by ſoldiers: One of the principal phyſicians of the town, was the laſt friday, about 12 o'clock at night, hailed by an officer, who was paſſing the ſtreet, but not of a patroling party; the Doctor refuſed to anſwer, and reſented this treatment; whereupon the officer ſeized him by the collar, aſſerting that he was on the King's duty, and ſwearing that he would have an anſwer; this ſo provoked the Doctor that he gave him a blow, which bro't the officer to the ground; he then ſeized him, but a ſoldier or two coming up at that inſtant, he tho't proper to let him go. *Theſe are ſome further ſpecimens of what we are to expect from our new conſervators of the peace: The inhabitants however ſtill preſerve their temper and a proper decorum; in this they have doubtleſs diſappointed and vexed their enemies: Under all the inſults and injuries received, we are patiently waiting the reſult of our petitions and remonſtrances, for a redreſs of grievances, and an alteration of meaſures: We cannot but flatter ourſelves that adminiſtration muſt ſoon be convinced of the propriety and neceſſity of putting affairs upon the old footing, which experience hath demonſtrates to be the beſt for both countries.*

Dec. 13 We are told that Col. Pomeroy upon whom the chief command of the troops quartered in this city now devolves, has given orders to his officers, to ſuſpend challenging the townſmen, as had been practiſed for ſome time.—The inhabitants have ſteadily perſevered in refuſing to anſwer to thoſe challenges of the military guards in the night; chooſing rather to be ſtopped or confined, than by a different conduct to countenance ſo affrontive an attack upon the rights of citizens; the town watch is appointed for our ſecurity in the night; to them and not to the military are the inhabitants legally obliged to give anſwer, when properly hailed: Several of the ſoldiers have been proſecuted in the law by thoſe who they have preſumed to detain for not anſwering to their challenges; the inſolence of power will for ever be deſpiſed by a people who retain a juſt ſenſe of Liberty; and while they purſue conſtitutional methods for the redreſs of any grievance, they may rationally hope for ſucceſs.

Dec. 14. The court of admiralty for the trial of the libels relative to the Sloop Liberty, &c. met yeſterday, and again adjourned to the 3d of January next; the interrogatories have been lodged. The Commiſſioners expected they would have been able this evening with the countenance of the military gentlemen, to have opened an aſſembly at Concert-Hall, for the winter ſeaſon; but the virtue and diſcreetneſs of the young ladies of the town, occaſioned a diſappointment: It is probable they may have one the next week, with a ſmall number of matrons of their own core: It muſt ill become American ladies to dance in their fetters.

Dec. 15. There have been many ſevere ſcourgings, lately given the ſoldiery, particularly on tueſday laſt, almoſt wholly occaſioned by a too free uſe of diſtilled ſpirits. It is ſaid one of them had died of his wounds, the truth of which we do not avouch, but it is expected that inquiry will be made by the Grand Jury of the county: The inhabitants are the more affected with theſe puniſhments, imagining they might have been prevented, had the troops been quartered at Caſtle-Iſland, or on a pretty village on a neck of land over againſt it, called Point Shirley, where they might have been well accommodated, and ſupplied, and would have received the full protection of the ſhips of War. Diſtreſſing ſympathies will force themſelves on thoſe who have the greateſt humanity; who are the moſt worthy part of the ſpecies: Some ſuch perſons among us have expreſſed their diſlike to thoſe whippings, and at the ſhooting a man for his firſt deſertion in the time of peace.—A pamphlet has made its appearance, ſaid to be written by a Clergyman in this town: The author ſhews that giving more than forty ſtripes, allowed Deutronomy 25, verſe 3d, is breaking a Moral Law of God; that the Jews were prohibited by that law giving above forty ſtripes, leſt their brother ſhould ſeem vile unto them, even as if he was a Dog, (but the military allows to lay them on by hundreds,) that God intended the forty ſtripes ſhould be a terror to the Jews; but not like the terrors of death; whereas military delinquents, who have been ſentenced to receive a 1000 or 1500 laſhes ſometimes chooſe death rather than life, and beg they may be ſhot to eſcape a whipping, that ſuch indignities are a diſgrace to the human nature. *Homo ſum, humanum nihil a me alienum puto*; That when ſuch puniſhments are decreed as threaten life, the ſixth commandment is broken, and all concerned are guilty of killing the victim, tho' he ſhould not die under the operation; that it is ſtrange that tho' the law of our God, with regard to whipping, is ſo religiouſly obſerved by the *civil authority*, it ſhould be ſet at naught by *the men of the ſword*; that the weight of military cruelties is reſted on the *neceſſity* of them; a ſupport which muſt fail,—it being always neceſſary to keep God's laws; but can never be neceſſary to break them. The author then introduces this account from Wincheſter, "That a Serjeant belonging to the 14th regiment, then lying in the city, was found drunk upon guard; and by a court martial was reduced to a private man, and ſentenced to receive two hundred laſhes; next Field day; amongſt other unuſual aggravations of the puniſhment, the drummers were ordered to ſtrip, to ſtay a minute between every ſtroke, and inſtead of 25, to give only ten laſhes. When 190 cuts had been adminiſtered in this manner, the ſurgeon who ſtood by, declared, that if the man received the remainder, it would be impoſſible for him to ſurvive the puniſhment; accordingly he was unlooſed from the halberts, and carried back to the guard houſe; where having languiſhed a few days, his back began to mortify, and the mortification ſoon reaching his Kidneys, he died delirious. The coroners of the city of Wincheſter interpoſing on this occaſion, *an Inqueſt was taken upon the body of the deceaſed*, when the Jury bro't in their verdict, *wilful murder againſt the captain*, who commanded at the puniſhment, &c. This narration is cloſed with the following reflection —Wherever troops are quartered, the civil authority ſhould have a ſtrict eye over them; and as often as death appears to be the effect of a whipping, ſhould imitate the worthies of Wincheſter; otherwiſe *blood guiltineſs* will be brought on the place.—

The caſe of one Blakeny, as related by Dr. Lucas, the Patriot of Ireland, in his mirror for court martials is alſo mentioned. He was ordered to receive 500 laſhes at the head of the garriſon in Dublin; his body was mangled moſt horribly, and he would doubtleſs have met his death, had not the Lord Lieutenant remitted 300 of the 500 laſhes—and the author further adds, is there not reaſon to fear, that if ſome worthy gentlemen in Boſton had not prevailed for the remitting 300 of the 500 laſhes decreed for a criminal (among the troops here) he muſt have periſhed, eſpecially as 190 cruel cuts had diſpatched the ſerjeant at Wincheſter. The author then refers to the memorable petition of rights, wherein it appears to be an article of complaint. "That certain perſons exerciſed a power to proceed within the land according to the juſtice of martial law, even againſt ſoldiers, by ſuch ſummary courſe and orders as is agreeable to martial law, and as is uſed in armies in time of war, as was looked on to be againſt the form of the great charter and law of the land; that any man within the land, though a ſoldier and mariner, ſhould be judged and executed by martial law, leſt by colour thereof any of his Majeſty's ſubjects may be deſtroyed or put to death, contrary to the law and franchiſe of the land." In conſequence of which petition, the King revoked his commiſſion—The author concludes with expreſſing his hopes, that tho' in theſe perilous times, ſome friends of power tell us, we muſt not ſay a word about *rights* (than which nothing could be ſaid more *ſatirical againſt the military*) the time will come when our rights ſhall be reſtored to us as at *the firſt*, and our privileges as at the *beginning*: When the *civil* authority ſhall have its free courſe and his Majeſty's ſubjects be no longer *diſparaged* and *diſtreſſed* with court martials *in time of peace.*

Dec. 16. The people of Salem, Marblehead, and other towns from whence our fiſheries are carried on, complain greatly of the new act of ſeverity in demanding from the poor fiſhermen pay for Greenwich hoſpital. In 1732, this point was ſettled, and orders tranſmitted from home to deſiſt from demanding that duty from the fiſhermen; but now a gentleman concerned in that revenue having as it is ſaid 12*d* per cent. on all the money raiſed this way for doing nothing, demands and inſiſts upon the payment of ſaid duty: Thus, for the providing for one creature of a M—r; (for the revenue will not be *benefitted*, as the pay of this officer will be equal *to this new duty*) a method is purſued which muſt greatly affect the intereſt *of the nation*, as well as of *the province*, it having a direct tendency to *leſſen* if not *deſtroy* ſo valuable a branch of trade as the fiſhery.

The prodigious multiplicity of crown and revenue officers, ſince the project of an American revenue was formed, grows daily more and more alarming, the names of the new-created officers, and the buſineſs ſaid to be allotted to them, would make a ſmall revenue dictionary. It is now the general opinion, that large as the ſums are that have been drawn from America by this duty, and with them the life-blood of its trade, it will, when the officers on the eſtabliſhment, and incidental liſts are paid up, without mentioning the charge of tranſporting the C—m—rs to America, and the expence accrued by their campaign to the caſtle, &c. yield *little* or *nothing* to the revenue. The *Revenue* about which ſo much noiſe has been made, tho' it may be dear to intereſted men or *women* on this or the other ſide of the water, (for Americans now begin fully to comprehend the modern doctrine of quartering) is quite inconſiderable *to the nation*, and will certainly prove inſufficient to defray *a tenth part* of the military force that it has occaſioned to be quartered in this ſingle town: What a *ſorry pittance* then is this revenue to be the *ground* of ſo much contention, and the *occaſion* of removing *ancient foundations*, upon which the *commerce of Britain* has ſo greatly *flouriſhed*, and the *colonies* have thought themſelves *happy* in their *connection* with her.

One Fellows, a maſter of a veſſel, who having diſpoſed of a conſiderable part of his cargo, not quite to the ſatisfaction of his owner, and being reprimanded therefor, made information, &c. by way of reſentment, whereby an addition was made to the loſs and damage of his unfortunate owner, by a ſeizure of ſaid veſſel: It is ſaid this fellow had been ſince ſo noticed by the Com—rs as to have a ſmall poſt in the cuſtoms given him.—*This is mentioned only to ſhew that ſuch infamous perſons after having betrayed a total want of confidence, even to perfidy, in theſe times know where to find their refuge and ſupport*: This ſame perſon was the other day taken with a ſingle writ for debt due to a trader in this town; when he produced to the ſheriff a protection from the court of admiralty, that he might be enabled thereby to file his interrogatory, relative to the above ſeizure. This day a brigantine from London, where ſhe is owned, laſt from Nantucket, was ſeized by order of the C—m—rs, it ſeems ſhe had landed the chief part of her cargo at Nantucket, and reported to, or entered with the Naval Officer, as was formerly practiſed; the particular cauſe of this ſeizare is not as yet aſcertained.

This evening ſeveral ſoldiers of the guard near the neck, were detected in ſtealing leather out of a ſhop at the ſouth part of the town; they were purſued by the owner, and one of them was overtaken, who defended himſelf with his bayonet and gave the purſuer a thruſt, which ſtruck againſt his collar bone; he was however maſtered, and is now ſecured in goal till he can take his trial at the next Court of Aſſize.

Dec. 18. There has of late been ſeveral ſmart rencounters between the ſoldiers quartered in this town and the ſeamen belonging to the men of war now in harbour, they diſcover a very particular diſlike or rather enmity to each other.—This evening a number of ſoldiers and ſailors happened to meet, when a bloody affray enſued;—in which it is ſaid the ſeamen were victors: Several of the parties were badly wounded; one of the ſoldiers dangerouſly; care is taken of them at the hoſpital provided for the uſe of the troops.

[*To be continued.*]

(Continued Page 397)

vid Appointment of the Board &c pa. 748. Vol. 1

(a) vid. pa. 524.

|| Rev.d Mr Croswell = minister * Commiſſioners † Page 816. ‡ vid. Magna Charta pa. 790. ¥ Revenue Acts, viz. Molaſſ.s Act vid. pa. 9— Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

To the Publishers of the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

Please to publish the following in your next.

SINCE one who signed T. Z. has published in Edes & Gill's Gazette of the 9th of January instant, his remarks on one of the Letters lately published in your Papers of the 26th of Dec. and 2d of Jan. I think myself under obligation to make and publish some further remarks. —As my publishing those Letters was designed for the good of the public, & are received with marks of esteem by many, I shall be sorry if they fail of the end proposed by reason of artful misrepresentations. I should have been glad to have found the writer more plain and full in his remarks & reasonings on the main point in controversy. He espoused the cause on the part of Mr. Z K. but has not, I think, manifested the like just sentiments in favor of a distress'd nation.——I desire the readers not to expect that I shall point out all that writer's unjust inferences and remarks, but that they would read my Letter when at the first view they will see how unfairly he has stated the case and misrepresented facts.

I shall also leave it to them to determine whether my sentiments respecting our liberties and taxation as shewn by my Letters, are not so just & well supported as that I may claim a right to be exempt from such sneers and ridicule.—If I have err'd in judgment I shall readily attend to any fair reasoner's remarks on what I publish.—In my Letter I published extracts of Mr. Mauduit's letters in 1764, which if the writer had fairly recited, would have shewn the distressed state of the nation and the several resolutions of parliament both before and after the Stamp duty was proposed; and also shew that there was no more proposed in parliament than for the colonies to pay for their own government and defence; and that Mr. Grenville was of opinion that we should pay no more than a good part of those charges; and that the stamp duty after passing in parliament, was hung up till the next year, in complaisance to the colonies, to see if they would pass it themselves, or some other equivalent; and that Mr. Grenville used kind expressions with respect to the colonies, and said that he was willing to consult their ease, quiet and good-will. If any one will read the whole of Mr. Mauduit's letters, he will see that our agent was in favour of raising the money by a stamp-duty; for that it would be raised, as he said, with less expence of officers, and would include the West-India islands; which letters in the secretary's office were not generally known or attended to.—I therefore thought that the publication of those extracts would be received as a favour, and that it would not be resented by any but those who for political reasons and ill purposes would keep the people in general in ignorance about those important affairs.—I also in my letter made some remarks on the proceedings in consequence of those letters, and stated the case on both sides of the controversy, with some remarks, which when published were left for others to remark upon, and hoped that they would produce new light and information on the affair.—And are not the public obliged to the Gentleman who answered me, for what he has shewn of that kind? If I had suggested it as my opinion, that the true import of those letters was not duly attended to by reason of the undue influence of some persons in our house of representatives, who acted more from private resentment than love to their country, I apprehend that I should not have appeared singular in such opinion. Rights and liberties, tho' precarious, were pleaded.——We must leave to time to shew the event.

Mr. T. Z. began his performance with supposing it generally agreed "that every one who is taxed has a right to be present in person, or by his own representative, in the body that taxes him," and as a test brings Lord Camden for his voucher.—— But what can he say, when it will evidently appear, that one quarter or one third who pay taxes in this province have no right to vote in the choice of a representative, and that there is a far greater proportion in England who are not voters in their elections, and how often is it the case amongst us, that the choice is made by a bare majority, when not one half of the persons to be taxed consent to the choice—Will he dare say that our properties by taxes are taken at the will of others, contrary to the law of nature, and that it is a violation of it; may we suppose that the great charter of nature, as he calls it, is violated by every taxation without representation?——The writer, I observe, founds his mode of taxation on what he must call the common law, which is supposed to arise from usage, custom, nature or reason—Let him consider some maxims in law, viz. "Law is the rule and bond of every man's actions, to give to every one that which doth belong to him," and That "common law is the perfection of reason," and then shew how he can establish his mode of taxation consistent with perfect reason and the giving to every one that which doth belong to him, and oppose it also to that which I called just, "that every part of an empire that is defended by its power ought to pay a proportion of such defence," which he has not pretended to deny.—— As it is not for my interest to conform to taxations, if he can shew me how I may justly and legally be rid of them, I shall ever much esteem him for the favour. I desire that the best arguments on the debate may be collected, and should gladly see the dispute on both sides in better hands, and of those who are endowed with superior abilities, when I shall readily quit it. I think it would have appeared more modest and just in that writer, to have said that the several states and empires of the world, by long experience, the light of nature, &c. have been enabled to form and compose laws and institutions for their defence, necessary subordination & taxation, and that the violations of those laws are acts against the laws of nature.—If his law of nature may exclude us from taxation, why may it not also from subordination—as he seemed to suggest, "as being equals in dignity and freedom," and why shall we submit to their laws, if so exempt?—But I find that our General Court, in Nov. 1764, when they were soliciting for a repeal of the stamp act (and were more complaisant than they have appeared since) wrote in their remonstrance for relief—that they did not pretend to set themselves up to deny that they were bound to the observance of acts of Parliament.——Mr. T. Z. you challenged me to shew that this province ever put the nation to a farthing's expence; on which I do acknowledge that I cannot shew, that by the act of the province or of their general court, the nation was against their will put and compelled to be at charge for us: But I may truly say that their regard for us has put them upon supplying our forts with cannon and other stores, and upon protecting us and our trade both here and in the West Indies with their ships of war, at a great expence, which you cannot deny, and have they not on all occasions been as a wall of fire round about us, for our protection. And did they not in favour to us, for many years after our planting here, remit the customary duties on our import & export, and do they not continue to favour us by the debenture on canvas, linen cloths, silks, glass, tea, and many other articles, at the export of them from England for the colonies, which do amount to a vast sum in the course of a year, by which the consumer may have many of these articles cheaper in Boston than they are purchased for consumption in the city of London; and have not the nation ever been willing to give us all proper encouragements, by granting in parliament large bounties on the produce and manufactures of the colonies, viz. on pitch and tar, £.4 sterling per ton, rozin and turpentine £.3. on masts, yards, &c. £.1—and on boards and other lumber, flax-seed, pot-ash, and many other articles, which has been greatly beneficial to the colonies. And you in your letter did seem to conclude that England might tax herself at least for part of the colonies government and defence. I heartily join with you in it, and as Mr. Grenville seemed to be of the same opinion I doubt not but if what was called our liberties had been suffered to sleep some years longer, our free-will offerings would have been readily accepted, tho' they had not amounted to half our proportion of the charges. You remarked on the query in my letter "Whether the distress of the nation and the justness of the demand was mostly considered and disputed in this province, or the legality of their right to tax us," and seemed to blame me for not shewing how they might be free in either case; to which I may say that instead of the freedom proposed by the plan pursued, we are now in that state which was accounted slavery.—You also seemed to fear that voluntary proposals for our doing something toward the national charge would be drawn into a precedent; but if such a precedent may be of ill consequence your fears may be excited, for there are some now against us, made in years past, and at times when we did not take the precaution to assert our rights.—How shall we be rid of them.

You as a banter suggested that I would be for choosing some person to be a representative, who would be for giving up the dispute about our rights. I freely own that when I published that Letter I was of opinion that we might have compromised the affair better without pleading such rights, which also agrees with what is now recommended to us by Mr. DeBerdt. In stating the pleas in my Letter against the Colonists I mentioned that it was pleaded, "That as the King had no right to tax but by consent of parliament, it implied that he might tax by their consent." The Gentleman has endeavored to shew a great deal of learning on that paragraph, and upon many parts of my letter, cavilling about the words made use of in Magna Charta and the Declaration of Rights, but the import of them and the meaning of my Letter are so obvious, that I shall not enlarge about them. I having given in my Letter a recital of the Colonists plea, which said "that it was pleaded that formerly the right of taxation was in the King only." On which he said that he would have been glad if I had pointed out the time; and said also, "I deny it." I did not then in stating the case pretend to shew the authorities that might have been produced on either side in debate; however to oblige him I have since examined some of them. He call'd it a strange claim. I can shew that mankind notwithstanding the benign influence of the law of nature, as extensive as the globe, that it is but of a late date in time that any prince or potentate has been confin'd in their demands to the grants of parliaments, and that there are but very few parliaments now existing in which the commons make one branch; and the best historians and writers upon our laws make the earliest date of parliaments to be in the time of the Saxon Kings, by which it appears that the mode of taxation by Representatives is not extensive or of a very long duration; and that it may be concluded that there was a time when the right of taxation was in the King only.—I find also in a late writer upon the English laws a quotation from Rastal's Institutes, where it is said "that in antient times taxes were imposed by the King at his pleasure, but King Edward the first bound himself and his successors that from that time forward no tax should be laid upon the subject but by assent of parliament." Which will serve, as I hope, to shew his mistake and satisfy his curiosity.

The writer has so disjointed and misapplied that paragraph in my letter that begun with "Have not a party, &c." that I shall not pretend to follow him or correct his errors, as he was ignorant of the supposed opposition, I shall pass it over, and may what I and others know of that affair, with the late enquiry about the state of the fire arms, &c. in Boston, and their contention with the mother state, rest in silence till they are buried in oblivion.

January 20, 1769. Z. T.

Charlestown, South-Carolina, Jan. 2.

We hear the Hon. American Board of Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, in Boston, are determined not to recede one Tittle from carrying all their powers into execution: So that we must not be surprised, should we see another attempt ordered to be made, to oblige all the coasting schooners of this province, that go over the bar, to enter and clear at the office.

Dec. 22. By a letter from North-Carolina, we are informed, that the General Assembly of that province, after passing 21 Acts, to which his Excellency the Governor gave his assent, had read and answered the Virginia and Massachusetts Circular Letters, and agreed upon a Petition to his Majesty for redress of grievances; and on the 5th Inst. were prorogued to the 1st of June next.

Dec. 15. On the 13th of Sept. last, the General Assembly of Jamaica, met according to Prorogation, Lieut. Governor Ellotson in his Speech, renews the royal requisition "for *repayment* of the monies advanced by the treasury of Great Britain, for the island subsistance of his Majesty's troops stationed there," which had been declined the last year. The council in their address of the 15th, take not the least notice of it. The assembly in theirs, promises to reconsider the matter. The 20th, his Honour gave his assent to one act, after which the assembly presented to him another address and representation, whereby they again decline the repayment aforesaid, setting forth, that they could not do otherwise, without endangering the most essential rights and privileges of their constituents. The same day Mr. Ellotson was pleased to dissolve the general Assembly, and writs were issued for electing a new one.

New-York, January 30.

On Sunday night about 12 o'clock arrived in a Pilot Boat from Sandy Hook, Eliphalet Neal, late Master of the Shooner Felicity, from Piscataway, bound to N. Carolina, with Rum, &c. Nath. Rand Mate and Super-cargo, William Thresher and Paul Randell, foremast men,——who give the following account.—That they left Piscataway the 1st Instant, had bad weather and contrary winds, till they passed the Vineyard; on monday the 16th, had hard gales, which obliged them to lie too, most of the time till thursday, when it grew moderate and almost calm.—Friday afternoon made the High Land of the Neversinks, about 3 or 4 leagues distant —at 7 discovered a leak, which gain'd upon them 6 inches in less than 10 minutes, tho' the Pumps were going. They then got out the boat and had only time to take a very few clothes and a compass, before the vessel sunk to the water's edge; a large swell driving out to sea,—they left the vessel, at about 11 got ashore near Sandy Hook,—sent out a Pilot Boat to search for the vessel, but found only the binnacle, a caboose, and sugar box,—so that probably the vessel had sunk.

On Monday last began the Election for this City and County, which ended on Friday, when the following Gentlemen were elected by a great majority, viz. John Cruger, James DeLancey, Jacob Walton, and James Jauncey, Esqrs.

Wednesday last Mr. James Stracham, of this City, Cabinet-maker, in walking along the dock near Burling-Slip, with his gun in his hand, was trip'd by a rope, by which means he fell into the River, and immediately sunk down and was drowned, having about 4lb. of shot in his pocket. His body was taken up about 40 minutes after.

* vid. the appointment of a Board. pa. 748. Vol. I. & their Commission pa. 253.

(a) vid. page. 150.

‖ Page 355. & Page 336.—346. ? Denied by L.d Camden, vide his Speech pa. 10. ? vid. pa. 1053. v vide page 241. & vid. Stamp Act pa. 53. Vol. I. ~ vid. pa. 10. = vid. Magna Charta pa 790.

BOSTON, February 6. 1769.

Meſſrs FLEETS.

I have particular *reaſon to deſire you to inſert the following paſſage from the London Magazine of September.* *Yours, &c.*

"DUelling is thought courage;—and a proof of "a greater degree of it, is tho't to be the ſtand- "ing only at two or three yards off each other at "piſtols: Yet does not the miſſing often of each, "at ſo ſmall a diſtance, ſhew that ſome *tremor* muſt "have ſeized each combatant; otherwiſe it were "ſcarcely poſſibly to conceive either could miſs, "when almoſt *à bout portant*, as the French call it. "So that tho' it ſeems a paradox, it may be yet "true, that men may fight a duel, and yet not be "men of true courage. Yours, &c. PARADOX."

At a General council held at the Council-Chamber on Wedneſday laſt, his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to nominate

Oliver Partridge, Eſq; a Juſtice of the Peace and of the Quorum in the County of Hampſhire.

Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; a Juſtice of the Peace and of the Quorum in the County of Suffolk.

Joſiah Edſon, Eſq; a Juſtice of the Peace and of the Quorum in the County of Plymouth.

Joſhua Loring, Eſq; a Juſtice of the Peace in the County of Suffolk.

Laſt Thurſday was married at Bruſh-Hill, (the Seat of *James Smith*, Eſq;) in Milton, the Rev. Mr. *Forbes*, Miſſionary at St. Auguſtine, to Miſs *Dolly Murray*, Daughter of the Hon. *James Murray*, Eſq; of this Town.

Tueſday laſt 2 or 3 Seamen paſſed through the Town, who ſaid they belonged to a Sloop from St. Martins bound to Salem, —— McKnight Maſter, which Sloop had been caſt-away on Long-Iſland in New-York Government.

We hear that Captain Junkins is arrived at the Vineyard in 8 Days from South Carolina.

Monday Night laſt about Ten o'Clock, the large new County Goal in this Town was diſcovered on Fire: The firſt Attention was to preſerve the Priſoners from periſhing; but by the Hurry and Conſternation of the People nigh at Hand, the Keys of ſome of the Doors were miſ-placed, whereby they were obliged to have recourſe to Axes, &c. to break through, which with great Difficulty was done, and the Priſoners pulled through very ſmall Paſſages, their Fleſh conſiderably tore by the Iron Spikes in the Doors; however they were all taken out alive, one or two ſcorched by the Fire, one elderly Man who was in the Room where the Fire firſt began, was much burnt.—The Fire began in an Apartment on the middle Story at the Northweſt Corner of the Building, and proceeded with great Violence from one Apartment to another until the whole of the Inſide of the Houſe was in Flames: The Thickneſs of the Partitions and Floors made the Heat very intenſe, and the Walls and Iron Bars prevented the Water from the Engines doing much towards extinguiſhing the Flames: When the Fire broke from its Confinement thro' the Roof, great Danger was apprehended from the Flakes, but there being little Wind, by a good Providence, it was prevented from ſpreading: The Night was very cold, the Firewards exerted themſelves the whole Time, alſo the Enginemen and other Inhabitants were very vigilant; the Officers of his Majeſty's Regiments now here, attended with a Number of the Soldiers, who were likewiſe Active and Serviceable in aſſiſting and relieving the Inhabitants: About 5 o'clock the Fire was got under. Two of the Priſoners eſcaped in the Night, the others were ſecured in Bridewell, and in the Goaler's Dwelling-Houſe until Morning: At Ten o'Clock Examination was made before ſeveral Magiſtrates: It appeared that Mr. Young, the Keeper, had been to the Goal, as was his Practice to ſee all was ſafe, about Nine in the Evening, and ſaw no Appearance of Fire: Upon examining the Priſoners who were in the Room where the Fire was firſt diſcovered, it was evident that they were determined to get out by burning the Door of their Apartment; accordingly in the Evening they put ſome Chips under the Door, and ſet Fire to them; they put the Shutters to their Windows to prevent the Light being diſcovered; the Door kept burning two or three Hours, till at length the Smoak and Heat increaſed ſo much, they were obliged to repair to the Window at the Windward for Air, when they gave the Alarm —Theſe Matters appearing full againſt two of them, one a Soldiers, the other a young Lad, who were confined for Stealing, they were both hand-cuff'd, and by Habeas Corpus committed to the Goal in Charleſtown.—The Loſs to the County and Town muſt be very great.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At Eleven o'Clock,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-ſtreet,
Two Caſes of very good Beaverit Hats,
belonging to Gentleman going out of the Province.
—Alſo, Broad Cloths, Sheeting, Mens and Boys Worſted Hoſe, &c. &c.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his Friend in* Boſton.

"I Thank you for the particulars concerning your public affairs; and with what has happened ſince, do not more embroil them. However, I am in hopes, that in the end, it will turn out to the advantage of the Colonies. Your traders before were too forward to run deep in debt with our merchants, and thereby involved themſelves in great difficulties. They were too fond of the faſhions and follies of England, and too negligent of the great natural advantages of their own country: Trading ſo much upon credit, and aping the extravagances and luxuries of the rich and opulent, have already done the Colonies irreparable damage, ſunk their character, and ſap'd their virtue. They will now be obliged (if the preſent diſpoſition hold) to trade more upon their own ſtock, to be more attentive to the rules of commerce, more punctual in their payments, and more ready to retrench many ſuperfluous expences, which only tend to enervate their minds, waſte their ſubſtance, and enfeeble their bodies."——

"Now, I hope the great principles of religion will meet with leſs oppoſition, and the virtues of their anceſtors, revive, with greater vigor, light, and dignity. As I hold your part of the world to be in poſſeſſion of the moſt valuable, and diſtinguiſh'd bleſſings, of any nation under heaven; a land of religious, and civil liberty; a healthy climate, a country teeming with plenty; ſea, land, and air, pouring in their inexhauſtible treaſures for the uſe, delight, and happineſs of the inhabitants; and to crown all, primitive chriſtianity, unfhackled by hierarchical domination, ſhedding its benign influence to light their path to glory: So (thus bleſſed with divine favour) nothing can hurt your people, but ingratitude, and diſobedience, and revolting from his counſels who is the great Sovereign of the univerſe."——

Lately died at Charleſtown, South-Carolina, Mr. *William Johnſon*, a Gentleman well known by his ingenious Lectures & Experiments in Electricity.

☞ CANDIDUS *came too late for this Week.*

The Subſcribers to the Concert,
which was to have been on Wedneſday Evening the 8th Inſtant, are hereby notified that it will be on Friday the 10th, at Concert-Hall; and after that will be continued every other Wedneſday, during the Seaſon. *February 6. 1769.*

A Parcel of very fine Jamaica Hides,
To be Sold by
William Dennie, at his Store in Kingſtreet.

TO BE LET,
A Commodious Houſe and Shop
oppoſite the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill, *Boſton*.—For further Particulars enquire of *John Hunt*, next Door to the Printers hereof.

TO BE LET,
Part of a handſome Dwelling-Houſe, at the South Part of the Town. Enquire of the Printers.

Ran-away from the Subſcriber,
of *Roxbury*, on Monday Morning the 30th of *January* laſt, a Negro Man Servant named *Prince*, about 18 Years of Age, and Five Feet high, well built, except ſmall Legs; with one of his upper Fore Teeth broke nigh half way to his Gum, and a large Scar on his Belly occaſioned by a Scald; talks good Engliſh:—He carried off with him a blue Broadcloth Coat and Waiſtcoat, with plain yellow Metal Buttons, a double breaſted ſtriped Flannel Jacket, and a plain brown ditto, two Pair Leather Breeches, one Pair of white Yarn Stockings, one Pair of blue ditto, two Pair of Shoes, one of ſaid Pair with Shoeſtrings, two ſtriped Woollen Shirts, and a Felt Hat.

Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Servant and bring him to me the Subſcriber at *Roxbury*, or confine him, and notify the ſame, ſo that his Maſter can have him, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by me,
Roxbury, Feb. 1ſt. 1769. *Eleazer Weld.*
N. B. All Maſters of Veſſells, and Others, are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Servant.

Province of Maſſachuſets-Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty*, } *Boſton, February 3.* 1769.

All Perſons claiming Property in the Schooner *Portſmouth Packet*, together with two Hogſheads, ſeven Teirces, and one Bag of Tobacco, one Barrel of Wine, and one Barrel of brown Sugar, ſeized on the 5th Day of *January* laſt, for Breach of the Acts of Trade, are hereby notified to appear (if they ſee fit) at a Court of Vice Admiralty, to be holden at *Boſton*, on the 15th Day of *February* Inſt. at Nine o'Clock before Noon, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid Schooner, Tobacco, Wine & Sugar, ſhould not be adjudged to remain Forfeit, purſuant to an Information filed in ſaid Court for that Purpoſe. By Order of Court.

EZEKIEL PRICE, *D. Reg.*

TO BE SOLD BY
Richard Smith
At his Store in King ſtreet,
Spermaceti Candles,
(warranted pure) by the Quantity or ſingle Box.
N. B. At the above Place may be had,
An Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,
Shot, Carolina Sole Leather and Indigo.

Very fine Hyſon and Souchong
TEA,
Sold by BARNABAS CLARKE,
At his Houſe in *Bromfield's* Lane, near the Granary.

Laſt Monday Evening two very good plain knapt Bath Beaver SURTOUTS, of a light mixt colour, on the red caſt, one very large, the other ſuitable for a Boy of 12 Years old, were ſtollen out of a Houſe near King's Chapel.—It is deſired they may be ſtopped if offered for Sale, and Notice given.

Any Perſon that will bring or ſend them to the Printers ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Laſt Monday Night, in the Time of the Fire, was taken out of Mr. Young's front Room, a dark Camblet Cloak lin'd with green Baize: The Perſon who has it in Poſſeſſion is deſired to be ſo kind as to leave it there or with the Printers, that the right Owner may have it.

N. B. If ſaid Cloak was Stolen, the Perſon who will diſcover the Thief that he may be brought to Juſtice ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward.—Enquire of the Printers.——

What ſatisfaction could the abandoned Wretch promiſe himſelf, who, when his poor fellow Creatures were near expiring in the Flames, would take the Opportunity to Steal or Plunder from any diſtreſs'd Subjects whatever?

HIS GUILT *muſt ſtare* HIM *full in the Face every Step* HE *takes, and Vengeance follow* HIM *cloſe at his Heels.*

To ſurrender himſelf up to Juſtice would be but a ſmall Retaliation for ſuch aggravated Crimes.

HE *muſt repent to be forgiven, or be tortured with the ſevere Stings of a remorſeleſs Conſcience forever.*

All Perſons who have any Demands upon the Eſtate of *Ralph Chapman*, late of *Pownalborough*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired, as ſoon as may be, to ſend in their reſpective Claims to *Jonathan Bowman*, of *Pownalborough* aforeſaid, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix; and all ſuch as are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.

Six Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boſton*, Eſq; deceaſed, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts; the Commiſſioners Notify that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, the ſecond Tueſday in this and the five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock P. M. *Boſton, Feb. 6. 1769.*

If *William Cotton* and *Samuel Robbins*, who ſail'd from *New-Haven* in *April* 1767, in the Brig *Minerva*, *William Sherman*, Maſter, to *St. Croix*. *Cotton* was there diſcharged; *Robbins* return'd to *New-Haven*: If they or either will come to *Samuel Fitch*, Eſq; at *Boſton*, or to *Benjamin Douglaſs*, Eſq; at *New-Haven*, or to *Anthony L. Bleecker*, Eſq; at *New York*, or to Mr. *Solomon Southwick*, at *Newport*, they will hear of ſomething to their Advantage.—Said *Cotton* was a native of *Scotland*. Any Maſter of Veſſel that can give Information of him, is ſtrongly requeſted thereto.

Whereas the Subſcribers being Claimers of Land at the Eaſtern Part of this Province, in Oppoſition to ſome Perſons who call themſelves the *Pemaquid* Company, did give their Power of Attorney to *James Noble*, Eſq; who was alſo a Claimer in Oppoſition to ſaid Company, to tranſact for the Subſcribers in this Reſpect; ſince which the ſaid *James* has married Mrs. *Savage*, Widow of the late *Arthur Savage*, deceaſed, whereby he is become one of ſaid Company, or his Intereſt and Claim in ſaid Land by Right of his ſaid Marriage, being cloſely connected with ſaid Company: We therefore judging the ſaid *James* to be a very improper Perſon to tranſact for us, in theſe Circumſtances, have divers Times requeſted him to give us back our ſaid Power of Attorney, without Effect.——We do therefore hereby publickly revoke and annul all Power and Authority heretofore given by us to the ſaid *James*, from and ſince his aforeſaid Marriage.
Signed by, THOMAS BODKIN,
(Copy) ROBERT GOULD.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Boſton, *Feb.* 4. 1769.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Rolland and Cummings for Antigua:
Cleared out. *Guliker for North Carolina.*

* *a Freſcinder vid. pa. 161.* † *Young Badger* ‡ *vid. page*

‖ *a Friend to the Freſcinding Party vid. pa. 157 & 161.*

Messrs FLEETS.

As I am poſſeſſed of a Series of Letters from a Friend, which contain a compleat Anſwer to the Farmer's, I ſhould take it kind if you would allow them an Appearance in your Paper.

Yours, &c. L. P.

LETTER I.

Dear Sir,

YOUR Letter, which I have juſt received, found me under an anxiety of mind, which nothing but that ſpirit of friendſhip and vein of humour, which breath'd thro' it, could relieve. It diſſipated the gloom attending my retirement, & made me, in imagination, one of the circle of *the choſen few*;—a viſion pregnant with the trueſt delight. But why need you ſnatch me from my fancied bliſs, by inviting me to walk in the ſcience of politicks? Do you envy me the happineſs of my retired life? If you do, and can make Horace's with *feelingly* your own, *O Rus! quandoquidem te aſpicio*, come, I beſeech you, and partake of it. Or do you think me good for nothing but to write?

——————*Or, to be grave,*
Have I no friend to ſerve, no ſoul to ſave?
POPE.

You tell me, that "the Country has been deluded, and led almoſt into a ſtate of rebellion by the magic of a tribunitian author, who ſtiles himſelf a Farmer;" and that I ſhould "render my country the moſt important ſervice, by opening the eyes of a miſguided people, and diſcovering to them the true objects of their intereſt."

To ſtem the tide of popularity, is a taſk, at all times, attended with difficulty and diſguſt.—But why do I mention theſe?—'Tis your deſire. Beſides, a ſenſe of my duty leads me into a compliance with your requeſt.

This land, Sir, we are told, is a land of liberty. Impreſſed with that idea, I challenge the freedom of ſpeaking my mind freely. This every one may do *Courtiſie d' Angleterre*. Nay, even to *cry aloud and ſpare not*, has paſſed for good exhortation.

Whoever contradicts a prevailing humour, for the moſt part, draws upon himſelf the clamor of the multitude: His arguments are *condemned*, but not *examined*. The voice of a modeſt & impartial enquirer is often drowned in the popular cry. Wild enthuſiaſtic rant, diſconnected and unintelligible declamation, which ſerve only to heat the mind without inſtructing it, paſs upon the world for truth and ſolid reaſoning. The extravagant and exuberant ſallies of a political enthuſiaſt, often caſt a miſt before mens judgments, and give them up to the mercy of unruly paſſions, and under frequent repetitions, rob them of the poor pittance of an hour to examine what they are doing. They are led into ſuch groſs idolatry, as to worſhip liberty without knowing what it is. Indecencies and incivilities paſs current for wit, and performances are eſteemed more eminently ſo, when pointed at the moſt reſpectable characters in government. Holding faſt the reins of government, & curbing the turbulent ſpirit of a faction, is miſconſtrued into tyranny; and a conduct the freeſt from venality, moſt effectually procures the imputations of it. A reſpectful demeanor towards magiſtrates in general, and acquieſcence in the lawful decrees of government, bear the name of ſlaviſh ſubmiſſion, while frenzey and inordinate heat arrogate to themſelves the palm due only to ſober and manly *rhetoric*.

Amidſt all this hurly burly, you find me venturing upon a ſubject which has already undergone the perſecuting enquiry of a whole regiment of ſcriblers. The words *Taxation, Liberty, Property* & *Slavery*, have been put to the torture, and ſo profoundly deſined, as to be left almoſt without any meaning at all. Every one that underſtands *Latin* and *Greek* enough to diſtract him, turns politician, and, about the full of the moon, graſps the pen, conquers the mother-country, & makes her a tributary province. What wonder is it that our lands are uncultivated, when the hands that ought to grub the buſhes, are employed in fighting wind mills, and building air-caſtles?

The diſpute between Great Britain and her colonies, has been treated, on the liberty ſide, in a very prolix manner. A writer who is fond of blending and mixing things together that ought to be conſidered apart, affords us the idea of a French cook, who ſeaſons high to hide the fetid quality of the food, and who mixes meat of different kinds in ſuch a manner, as that the niceſt connoiſeur in eating would be puzzeled to diſcover, whether the diſh conſiſts of fiſh or fowl.

In order to prove an abſolute juriſdiction of the Britiſh parliament over the properties and perſons of the Coloniſts, *in every reſpect*, it will be neceſſary to conſider three things diſtinctly.

FIRST, Whether the Britiſh parliament can tax America in any reſpect whatever?

SECONDLY, If it can, whether it can be done in ſuch a manner as will interfere with our *internal police*; and whether the late tax upon Window-Glaſs, Paper, &c. is ſuch an one?

THIRDLY, Whether our not being repreſented in parliament *de facto*, makes any alteration in the exerciſe of parliamentary juriſdiction?

The firſt of theſe Queſtions I ſhall canvaſs in my next. In the mean time, believe me to be affectionately, yours, &c. *vide Pa. 400* N. P.

Extract of a Letter from London, *Nov.* 19 1768.

WE are all in a ferment about your American affairs; ſome of your friends here, at firſt, imagined that they would be ſettled according to your and their wiſhes, from the immediate proſpect of a war with France, but that proſpect and the comfort ariſing from it have vaniſhed, the Corſican affairs being now adjuſted: the principal buſineſs therefore before the Parliament will be your affairs. Governor B—d is in the higheſt credit with his Majeſty and his Miniſters; and it is confidently ſaid, will be created a Baronet:—Inſtead of recalling the Board of Commiſſioners, it is in contemplation here, to ſend out two additional members; the American revenue being conſidered, by all our financiers, as a certain and increaſing fund; which will ſoon be able to pay all the officers on your civil and military eſtabliſhment; and even in time, may contribute to relieve the mother-country, from the immenſe load of debt under which ſhe now labours.

It is certain that Lord Hillſborough will remain in office, the nation having a very high opinion of his judgment and abilities. his court intereſt is alſo very ſtrong. Every perſon in power ſeems to hold it as a fixed principle that America muſt be made ſenſible of her ſubordination to the Britiſh legiſlature.

Several officers are ſpoke of for your commander in chief, ſome who will be aſked, it is thought, will decline accepting it; and others, who wiſh to be appointed, will be overlooked; but it is the general opinion, that Sir Jeffery will be the man, and that he will ſet out very well inſtructed.—You may however be aſſured that an officer will be appointed, who is entirely free from colonial prejudices.

We hear the opinion of the twelve judges concerning your aſſerted rights, is to be the previous ſtep taken towards your intended regulation: We do not imagine that the parliament will either enter into a refutation of all your letters and petitions, or into a correſpondence with Meſſieurs the Speakers, but will give the ſeveral agents and ſome of the principal men of your province, an opportunity of explaining and defending their rights *coram ſenatu*.

We are well acquainted with the names and principles of the leading members of your late aſſembly; and we look forward with no ſmall degree of expectation and impatience, to the time, when, your great Orator will defend the aſſumed rights of the new world at the bar of our Houſe of Commons: for from the great attention paid him on your continent, we have formed very high opinions of his genius and parts.

It is whiſpered about by our knowing politicians, that conſiderable alterations will be made in your government; that your town meetings will be aboliſhed, and your tradeſmen &c. obliged to incorporate themſelves; that his Majeſty will take upon himſelf the care of nominating the council, and that the commanders in chief of the navy and army, and the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms will have their ſeats—Your aſſemblies, as ſoon as they are called again, will be required to paſs a bill, before they proceed to other buſineſs, acknowledging, in the fulleſt manner, the ſupreme authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

Your claim of rights occaſioned the King, the Miniſtry, and both Houſes of Parliament, to enter ſo immediately on American affairs; as our dilatorineſs ſeemed daily to encreaſe your claims.

I ſtill hope, after all that has paſſed, that every thing will be amicably ſettled.

You aſked me in your laſt, if Mr. Grenvile would get into power, I doubt not but he will ſoon: I need ſay little of his character to you at preſent, having wrote you ſo particularly in my former letters, but it is the general opinion here, that we never had a Miniſter ſo knowing as to our finances, and the ſtate and intereſts of our trade; but he is not agreeable to the court; the affairs of the regency is not forgot: Yet they muſt take him in again, becauſe they will not be able to go on much longer without him." [*Beſt. Chro.*]

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

TO BE LET,

A convenient HOUSE in Cold-Lane, in good Repair. Enquire of the Printers.

A young Lad, who can have a good Recommendation, wants a Place either to tend a Store or Shop. Enquire at the *Heart & Crown*.

Boſton, January 1769.

SCHEME
Of a LOTTERY

FOR raiſing NINE HUNDRED Dollars towards Re-building FANEUIL-*Hall*, agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Meſſieurs *Joſeph Jackſon, Thomas Cuſhing, Benjamin Auſtin, Samuel Sewall*, and *John Ruddock*, or any three of them, are appointed Managers, who are ſworn to the faithful Performance of their Truſt.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter E.

Conſiſts of 2250 Tickets, at *Four Dollars* each; 676 of which are Prizes of the following Value.

Prizes,		Dollars.		Dollars
1	of	1500	is	1500
1	of	750	is	750
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	200	is	200
7	of	100	are	700
8	of	50	are	400
12	of	20	are	240
20	of	8	are	160
625	of	6	are	3750
676	Prizes,			8,100
1574	Blanks,			
2250	Tickets at 4 *Dollars* each, is			9,000 Dollars.
	To be paid in Prizes, —			8,100 Dollars.
	Remains for the Market,			900 Dollars.

The above Scheme is calculated in ſuch a Manner as we preſume will be agreeable to the Public.—There are but a little above two Blanks to Prize. And as great Numbers were diſappointed of being Adventurers in the laſt Lottery, and there is at preſent a great Demand for Tickets, it is not doubted but that the Drawing will commence in a Month or ſix Weeks from this Time.

Public and ſeaſonable Notice will be given of the time and place of drawing; and as ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, a liſt of the prizes will be publiſhed in *Edes* and *Gill's Boſton Gazette*, &c. and the money paid to the poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets, within twenty days after drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like manner. Prizes not demanded within twelve months after drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generouſly given for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and will be applied accordingly.

TICKETS are ſold by the Managers, and by the Printers hereof.

Samuel Eliot

Has Imported in Captain DARWOOD, who is juſt arrived from LONDON,

A fine Aſſortment of 3-4th, 7-8th and yard wide Iriſh Linnens, Lawns & Cambricks, with a variety of faſhionable Fur Muffs & Tippets.

He has alſo imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON *and* BRISTOL,

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, all of which will be ſold at low Rates at his SHOP near the Head of Dock Square, juſt above the Market.

Where may be likewiſe had,

4d. and 10d Nails,	A variety Metal Buttons,
China Bowles,	Bibles and Teſtaments,
Plates and Diſhes,	A great Aſſortment Scotch
Cups and Saucers,	Threads, Mill'd Caps
Mens Butt Soles,	Kippens & Tillocks Snuff,

Lately imported and to be Sold by

Benja. & Edward Davis,

At their Store the South Side of the Town-Dock,

A neat Aſſortment of China Ware, Alſo, Cream clour'd Stone, Delph, & Glaſs Ware, Engliſh Duck, Loaf Sugar, Salt, &c.—

A Quantity of Indian half dreſs'd Deer & Elk Skins.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the Eſtate of *Dudley Atkins*, late of *Newbury Port*, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, that ſix Months further from the 14th Day of *January* Inſtant, is allowed them by the Judge of Probate, &c. to bring in their Claims to the Commiſſioners, who will ſit for that Purpoſe at the Houſe of Capt. *Joſeph Titcomb*, in ſaid *Newbury-Port*, near the Houſe of the Deceaſed, on the firſt Monday of the ſix Months enſuing as aforeſaid, from Four of the Clock to Eight in the Afternoon, and no further Time will be allowed; and that if any Creditor neglects to bring in and prove his Claim before the Expiration of that Time, he will be excluded from any ſhare of the Eſtate.

Newbury-Port, Jan. 20 1769.

Dan. Farnum, Wil. Moreland, Rob. Jenkins, } Commiſſioners.

TO BE SOLD,

27 Hogſheads of Flax Seed, cleanſed fit for Shipping. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

A vid. the Act appointing the Commiss° pa. 748 vol. 1.
* As duty on Molass vid. pa. 9 — on Tea vid. pa. 735. vol. 1. — To find them look in the Index under (Parl-g Otis. (a) vid. page 273. Vol. 1
§ Barnard ‖ Vide Page 781. Vol. 1. † vid. the Act, pa. 795 Vol. 1.

THE
Boſton-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 723

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1769.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,
Pleaſe to insert the following.

February 1, 1769.

A Queſtion was made Yeſterday, whether the Sentinels have a right to challenge the Inhabitants? The Attorney-General obſerved, that as the Guards had orders from their officers to challenge, they did no more than their duty in demanding who goes there? This queſtion has puzzled a multitude of people, but it is very eaſily reſolved.—The perplexity ariſes wholly from the uſe of words, without any preciſe and determinate meaning. Let us then conſider, what is meant by challenging?———It means demanding of a town inhabitant walking along the ſtreet, "Who goes there".—And for my own part, I make no ſcruple of allowing that the guards have ſuch a right.—My reaſon is this; I conſider the guards, in point of right and law upon a footing with all the reſt of the King's ſubjects; and I hold it to be the right of any ſubject, whenever he pleaſes by night or by day, to pronounce, in the public ſtreet which is the King's high way, theſe words, "Who goes there?" and this either in a low or high, a flat or ſhril, a treble, tenor or baſe voice, as he pleaſed.—Nay I think it the right of the ſubject to do this, whoever may be paſſing the ſtreet at that time, whether the governor or a private perſon.———There is no breach of the peace, nor tranſgreſſion of any law of this province, that I have been able to find; nay there is not yet even an act of parliament giving the *court of admiralty* power to puniſh any ſuch offence, and ſubjecting the perſon who ſpeaks theſe words to the forfeiture of three times as much as thirteen of him are worth, for ſpeaking them. From all which I conclude, that all men, governor and people, officers and ſoldiers, men, women and children, black white and grey, have a clear indiſputable right in law to utter theſe three monoſyllables in the ſtreet whenever they pleaſe.

Having ſhewn thus inconteſtibly the right of the guards to challenge by the rules of law, I have no need to enquire whether they have the ſame right by the rules of *decency*, *politeneſs* and *good manners*.——Laws and manners are very different things. I would not maintain that by the laws of decency and politeneſs, every common man has a right to bawl out to a juſtice of the peace, a member of council, or the governor, or any inhabitant, at noon-day, or at midnight, Who goes there?—No by no mean—

However, having ſettled the right of the challenger by law, I would now enquire what is the right of the challenged upon theſe occaſions. And I think that as the guards have a right to move their tongues, or keep them ſtill, when a citizen paſſes the ſtreet, ſo has the citizen. He has a right to anſwer, by pronouncing the word "Friend," if he pleaſes, and he has a right to paſs along in ſtubborn ſullen ſilence, if he pleaſes.—The guards having a right to challenge, lays no obligation upon the citizen to anſwer.——There is no law written or unwritten, to oblige him to anſwer, There is no fine, impriſonment, penalty or puniſhment whatever, annexed by law to his ſilence, upon ſuch occaſions.—Nay, there is no rule of politeneſs or good manners, that obliges him to anſwer—It is *rudeneſs* in the guards to aſk the queſtion, at leaſt when they know the perſon to be a citizen, & politeneſs will treat that rudeneſs with *contempt*, but by no means dictates to the citizen to anſwer.

On the one hand then, the guards have a legal right to aſk the queſtion, therefore *their* aſking the queſtion will give me no right to aſſault, beat or impriſon *them*. On the other hand, I have as clear a right to make no anſwer, therefore my making none, will give them no right to aſſault, beat or impriſon *me*.

For my own part, I would never quarrel with the guards for aſking me the queſtion, nor ſhould they ever quarrel with me *with impunity*, for deſpiſing their queſtion and paſſing by in ſilence.——Let a ſoldier touch the hair of the head of a citizen for refuſing to anſwer, *if he dares*.—I mean if he dares commit a treſpaſs upon his fellow-ſubject, and incur the puniſhment of LAW.—For ſo ſurely as he dares to lay his finger on the *meaneſt* ſubject the King has for refuſing an anſwer to his challenge, ſo ſurely will he expoſe himſelf to the penalty of a breach of peace, and to the payment of damages to the perſon aſſaulted.

Is there a man living ſo ignorant as to ſay explicitly and in earneſt, that my paſſing by a ſoldier in the ſtreet, and refuſing to tell him who I am, can give that ſoldier authority to preſent his fire-lock and bayonet at my breaſt, and to impriſon me by commanding me to ſtand?—It is ſufficient to aſk where is the law for this?—Will it be ſaid, it is the General's orders!—In the name of God and my right, has the General authority to *make laws* for this town and province? Are we ſubject to the will of THE GENERAL? A FREEMAN.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,
Pleaſe to give the following letter to the Rev. Mr. S. Seabury *a place in your next paper.*

Rev'd Sir, *Boſton, Feb.* 3. 1769.

MY deſign, in this application to you, is not to juſtify Dr. Chauncy againſt the reflections you have baſely and injuriouſly caſt upon him.‖ This he has effectually done himſelf in the opinion of all impartial judges; and he need not trouble himſelf, ſhould thoſe think otherwiſe, who form their ſentiments as influenced by a ſpirit of bigotry and party-rage. My view is, to call you to conſider in what an unchriſtian abuſive manner you have treated that worthy ſon of the church of England, who wrote the letter, ſigned B. W.† If you would candidly reviſe what you have wrote, reading it over in a cool ſtate of mind, tis ſcarce poſſible the ſenſations of grief and ſhame ſhou'd not be excited in your breaſt: You would perceive, that the language you have uſed is quite unbecoming a chriſtian, much more a goſpel-miniſter; nor is it eaſy to ſuppoſe that your conſcience, unleſs diſarmed of its accuſing power, ſhould ceaſe from giving you diſturbance, till you have made ſatisfaction to this unknown, but greatly injur'd gentleman. You have charged him with "the moſt violent party-rage";—with "ſuch rancor and ill-nature, as none but a heart inflamed by malice could dictate";—with "a temper and ſtate of mind, which no cenſure can poſſibly expoſe";—with "villainous baſeneſs";—and with "writing a letter, from which, if you take all that is falſe and partial, you will leave a meer chart blanch". But why is this gentleman loaded with all this illiberal abuſe? He was ſo unlucky as to ſuppoſe, not declare, that Mr. S--b-r-y‖ was the author of a rude publication (a) in Gaine's Gazette, June 4th. Tis true, this was ſuppoſed by B. W.† But what occaſion was there for you to vent your rage in the manner you have done, after you had publicly cleared yourſelf from being the author of it? Nor is there indeed any thing in the paper, ſigned B. W.,† that you could fairly except againſt. It was wrote to do juſtice to an abuſed character,* to ſet truth in a proper point of light; and it has done it with manly argument, ſolid reaſoning, ſuch as has not to this day been anſwered by any perſon whatever. The gentleman had no view to hurt you, had you been the writer of the piece he replied to, otherwiſe than as a vindication of truth againſt a charge of falſehood might, in the nature of the thing, have done it. And as to the charges B. W.† brings againſt the "Independent", as he ſigns himſelf, ſuch as "giving Dr. Chauncy the lie"—"making rude and injurious reflections on the Dr."—"being a troubleſome perſon, of a malevolent ſpirit," and "a diſturber of the quiet of the country for ſome time paſt"——The impartial public will juſtify him in every reflection of this kind. The partiality, diſhoneſty, falſehood and abuſe of that paper,† fully hinted, what you are pleaſed to call "the malevolent ſtrictures, and falſe inſinuations" contained in the other,‡ which has ſo diſturbed the repoſe of your mind.

Whether the writer of the paper ſigned B. W.† had, or had not, ſufficient reaſon to *ſuppoſe*, that you were the author of the piece ſigned "an independent," it was nothing ſhort of downright impudence in you to ſay, that "a lying heart directed a deceitful hand" upon this occaſion. To ſpeak the plain truth, you ſeem to have been drunk with paſſion, while exerciſing your talents at reproaching, inſulting and abuſing a worthy member of the church of England, and, as he aſſures you, "a real friend to its growth & proſperity." And ſo he has, by writing this paper, proved himſelf to be; and that, inſtead of deſerving any part of the ſeverity with which you have uſed him, he is intitled to great reſpect for the truly noble, and impartial part he has acted, in vindicating truth, and defending injured innocence, in the caſe of one that is not an Epiſcopalian. Happy would it be for the Church of England in America, if there might be a decreaſe of ignorant, haughty, narrow-ſpirited, bigotted, deſigning men, who hurt her intereſt by endeavouring to promote it by hot-headed unjuſtifiable methods; and an increaſe of thoſe, who are endued with that truth, ſincerity, impartiality, candor and charity, which are diſtinguiſhing ſtrokes in the character of that worthy gentleman, on whom you have poured your abuſive reſentments. Then might the Epiſcopal church in America have a much more reaſonable expectation of "going out of its infant ſtate", and the great end of the miſſions of a certain Society be, in a far greater degree, accompliſhed.

I wiſh nothing, my friend, but proſperity to you, and your family; but I muſt tell you, I am aſhamed of the rude unchriſtian treatment this gentleman has received from your pen, and think you have abundant reaſon to be ſo too. And let me adviſe you, in the ſpirit of meekneſs, to heal the wound you have made in your own character, by ſpeedily, humbly, and publickly aſking his pardon. The contemptuous manner in which you have expreſſed yourſelf reſpecting the good people of this country, is not greater than that with which your name will be ever mentioned *here*; until you have given ample ſatisfaction for your treatment of ſome of its reſpectable inhabitants. "He that is ſlow to wrath is of great underſtanding; but he that is haſty of ſpirit exalteth folly."

The Rev. Mr. S. Seabury. M. Z.

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The Books will be printed in a Month's Time, and delivered to the Subſcribers immediately afterwards.

The Paper for this Edition was manufactured, and all the Printing performed in this Country.

Subſcriptions are taken by all the Booksellers at New-York, Philadelphia, Charles-Town, South-Carolina; and by Edes and Gill, in Boſton; the Price Eighteen Shillings, at 8 Shillings a Dollar.

‖ Seabury. † Vide Page 375 & Page 381 ‡ Dr. Chauncy * page 381 (a) Page 375 — Page 376.
(a) vid. pa. 381.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

AMONG the ſpecies of Courts in England, in which the *civil* laws are permitted, under different reſtrictions, to be uſed, are the MILITARY COURTS & COURTS OF ADMIRALTY. The courts of *common law* have the ſuperintendency over theſe courts; to keep them *within* their juriſdiction, to determine when they *exceed* them, to *reſtrain* and *prohibit* ſuch exceſs, and (in caſe of contumacy) to puniſh the *officer* who executes, and in ſome caſes, the *judge* who enforces, the ſentence ſo declared to be illegal.—The *common law* has RESERVED TO ITSELF the expoſition of all ſuch acts of parliament, as concern the *extent* of theſe courts, or the matters depending before them: And therefore, if theſe courts either refuſe to allow theſe acts of parliament, or will expound them in *any other* ſenſe than what the *common law* puts upon them, the King's court at *Weſtminſter* will grant prohibitions to *reſtrain* and *controul* them——*Vide Blackſton*—of the laws of England—p. 83, 84.

If the Superior Court of Judicature of this province is veſted with the powers of the King's bench and exchequer, why ſhould it not be apply'd to by merchants in their own behalf, and by any citizen in behalf of ſoldiers, or rather by *the public in behalf of the common law of the land*, to reſtrain the court of *admiralty*, or the courts *martial* here, whenever they exceed their due bounds, within which they are "*permitted*" to act—or will it be ſaid that the conduct of the Admiralty *at preſent*, the ſentence of the court martial whereby a ſoldier was *lately executed within the body of the county, and in a time of peace*, the extraordinary *whippings*, and it is ſaid in ſome inſtances even *to death*, together with the *military parade on Sundays*, &c. are agreeable to the *true ſpirit* of the COMMON LAW!

ALFRED.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina,)

Dec. 22. By a Letter from North-Carolina, dated the 11th inſtant, we are informed, that the General Aſſembly of that Province, after paſſing 21 Acts, to which his Excellency the Governor, gave his Aſſent had read and anſwered the Virginia and Maſſachuſetts Circular Letters, and agreed upon a Petition to His Majeſty for Redreſs of Grievances; and on the 5th inſtant were prorogued to the 1ſt of June next.

Dec. 15. On the 13th of Sept. laſt, the General Aſſembly of Jamaica, met according to Prorogation, Lieut. Governor Elliotſon in his Speech, renews the royal requiſition "for *repayment* of the monies advanced by the Treaſury of Great-Britain, for the iſland ſubſiſtance of his Majeſty's troops ſtationed there," which had been declined the laſt year. The Council in their addreſs of the 15th, take not the leaſt notice of it. The aſſembly in theirs, promiſes to re-conſider the matter. The 29th, his Honour gave his aſſent to one act, after which the aſſembly preſented to him another addreſs, and repreſentation, whereby they again decline the repayment aforeſaid, ſetting forth, that they could not do otherwiſe, without endangering the moſt eſſential rights and privileges of their conſtituents. The ſame day Mr. Elliotſon was pleaſed to diſſolve the general Aſſembly, and writs were iſſued for electing a new one. Sept. 30th, his Excellency William Trelawney, Eſq; Governor in chief, &c. of that iſland arrived at Port-Royal, in his Majeſty's ſhip Jaſon, Capt. Antrobus. October 7th, the Hon. Charles Price, Eſq; many years Speaker of the Aſſembly, received a patent by the Hands of the Governor, creating him a Baronet of Great-Britain. And on the 20th, G. Trelawney made his public entry into Kingſton.

NEW-YORK, January 26.

On Saturday Night about 12 o'Clock arrived in a Pilot Boat from Sandy Hook, Elphalet Neal, late Maſter of the Schooner Felicity, from Piſcataway, bound to N. Carolina, with Rum, &c. Nath. Rand Mate, and Super cargo, William Threſher and Paul Randell, Foremaſt Men,—who give the following Account.—They left Piſcataway the 1ſt Inſtant, had bad Weather and contrary Winds, till they paſſed the Vineyard; on Monday the 16th, had hard Gales, which obliged them to lie too moſt of the Time till Thurſday, when it grew moderate and almoſt calm.—Friday Afternoon made the High-land of the Neverſinks, about 3 or 4 Leagues diſtant;——at 7 diſcovered a Leak, which gain'd upon them 6 Inches in leſs than 40 Minutes, tho' the Pumps were going. They then got out the Boat and had only Time to take a very few Clothes and a Compaſs, before the Veſſel ſunk to the Water's Edge;—— a large Swell driving out to Sea,—— they left the Veſſel, at about 11 got aſhore near Sandy Hook,---ſent out a Pilot Boat to ſearch for the Veſſel, but found only the Binnacle, a Caboooſe, and Sugar Box,---ſo that probably the Veſſel ſunk.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated October 20, 1768.

"The prudent conduct and public virtue of America may ſerve this diſtracted nation, whoſe councils and credit are uncertain and unconſtant as the fickle wind, and whoſe power and dignity are almoſt annihilated, by the rage of party, and love of inordinate wealth."

Jan. 30. Monday laſt Capt. Cummings arrived here, in 16 Days from St. Euſtatia, and acquaints us, That the miſſing Tranſport, from Cork for Boſton, was arrived at St. Kitts, with the Loſs of her Maſts: And that the Capt. of the Tranſport died the Day after ſhe was diſmaſted. The Night after Capt. Cummings came out of St. Euſtatia, he paſſed by a Sloop, bound for Caſco Bay, but did not learn the Captain's Name.

Monday laſt the Election for the City and County of New-York, came on at the City-Hall, and on cloſing the Poll the Friday following, John Cruger, James De Lancey, Jacob Walton, and James Jauncey, Eſqrs. were returned duly elected, by a great Majority.

BOSTON, February 6.

Laſt Monday night about ten o'clock, the large new county goal in this town was diſcovered on fire: The firſt attention was to preſerve the priſoners from periſhing; but by the hurry and conſternation of the people, the keys of the ſeveral doors were miſplaced, whereby they were obliged to have recourſe to axes, &c. to break through, which with the utmoſt difficulty was done, and the priſoners pulled through very ſmall paſſages, their fleſh being conſiderably tore by the iron ſpikes in the doors; however they were all taken out alive, one or two ſcorched by the fire, one elderly man who was in the room where the fire firſt began was much burnt.—The fire began in an apartment on the middle ſtory at the northweſt corner of the building, and proceeded with great violence from one apartment to another till the whole of the inſide of the houſe was in flames: The thickneſs of the partitions and doors made the heat very intenſe, and the walls and iron bars prevented the water from the engines doing much towards extinguiſhing the flames: When the fire broke from its confinement thro' the roof, great danger was apprehended from the flakes, but there being little wind, by a good providence, it was prevented from ſpreading: The night was very cold; the Firewards exerted themſelves the whole time; alſo the enginemen and the other inhabitants of the town were very vigilant: the officers of the army and navy now here, attended with a number of ſailors and ſoldiers, who were very ſerviceable in aſſiſting and relieving the inhabitants: About 5 o'clock the fire was got under. Two of the priſoners eſcaped in the night, the others were ſecured in Bridewell, and in the Goaler's dwelling houſe until morning: At ten o'clock examination was made before ſeveral magiſtrates: It appeared that Mr. Young, the keeper, had been to the goal, as was his practice to ſee all ſafe, about nine in the evening, and ſaw no appearance of fire: Upon examining the priſoners who were in the room where the fire was firſt diſcovered, it was evident that they were determined to get out by burning the door of their apartment; accordingly in the evening they put ſome chips under the door, and ſet fire to them; they put the ſhutters to their windows to prevent the light being diſcovered; the door kept burning 2 or 3 hours, till at length the ſmoak and heat increaſed ſo much, they were obliged to repair to the window at the windward for air, when they gave the alarm.—Theſe matters appearing full againſt two of them, one a ſoldier, the other a young lad, who were confined for ſtealing, they were both hand-cuff'd, and by Habeas Corpus committed to the goal in Charleſtown.—The loſs to the county and town muſt be great. (*Maſſ. Gaz.*)

Notwithſtanding the Account above-mentioned, that the Keys were miſplaced, the Goaler declares that he opened every Door with his own Hands, excepting the two inner Doors of the Rooms in the Entry where the Fire firſt began, which he could not do by Reaſon of their being in Flames, but delivered them to an unknown Perſon, who ſaid he would attempt to open them at the Riſque of his Life, which however he could not accompliſh; then they proceeded to have Recourſe to Axes, &c. as the Account relates.

At the late Cry of Fire, a Military Gentleman was heard to give Orders to a Soldier or Servant, "Go directly to the General and inform him that it is no RIOT, *but only a Fire."*

Laſt Week a Man from Weſton brought to Town and Sold, Six Thouſand one Hundred and Forty Coon, or Silk Balls, which he fed from only three Mulberry Trees.

We hear his Honor Governor Lyndon of Rhode-Iſland has received a Letter from Lord Hillſborough, Secretary of State, in Anſwer to two Letters which accompanied the Addreſs of the Aſſembly of that Colony to his Majeſty.

FANEUIL-HALL LOTTERY, Letter N, finiſh'd Drawing laſt Saturday. A Liſt of the Prizes will be in our next. In the mean Time ſuch as are anxious to know their Luck, may be inform'd by applying to Edes and Gill's Printing-Office.

It is ſaid ſome Hundred Tickets in the preſent Lottery are already diſpos'd of, (which is very uncommon before the Liſt of Prizes are publiſh'd) and that 'tis imagined the Managers will be able to draw by the Time mention'd in the Scheme.

A Parcel of very fine *Jamaica* Hides to be Sold by WILLIAM DENNIE, at his Store in King-Street.

A Likely, Strong, Healthy Negro Boy, about 14 Years of Age ſuitable for Town or Country, to be Sold. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

In the laſt Rhode-Iſland Paper, we have an Account of the Diſſolution of the General Aſſembly of the Province of Georgia, the Houſe of Repreſentatives having reſolv'd to prefer a dutiful and loyal Addreſs to his Majeſty, humbly imploring Redreſs of the common Grievances of America, and by another Reſolution highly approv'd of the Maſſachuſetts and Virginia CIRCULAR *Letters——The Particulars, together with their Governor's Speech, (as extraordinary as we have yet ſeen, thoſe of one only excepted) muſt for want of Room be deferr'd till our next.*

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

IT is the opinion of many perſons who attended the fire laſt Monday evening, that its progreſs might have been *ſooner* ſtop'd, if the *Piquet Guards* had not been order'd out with their *Firelocks* and *Bayonets*: The minds of the people ſeemed to be diſturbed, and their attention to buſineſs taken off, by ſuch an *unuſual* and *needleſs military* appearance, at a *juncture of time* when a *vigorous* effort might have had a good effect. The gentlemen of the army would do well to conſider that this Town is to be governed upon theſe and *all other* occaſions by *its own* regulations according to the *laws of the province*. It is ſaid that the General was fully informed of thoſe regulations by the Firewards ſome time ago; and that the turning out the guards was not agreeable to their *juſt* expectations. It is however to be obſerved that the officer marched them off, aſſoon as he was *properly ſpoke to* by the Town Officers, and that afterwards by the *joint* endeavors and activity of the inhabitants; and the ſoldiers *unarm'd*, the fire was happily extinguiſhed.

URBANUS.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At Eleven o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

TWO Caſes of very good Beaveritt Hatts, belonging to a Gentleman going out of the Province. Alſo, Broad Cloths, Mens and Boys Hoſe, Sheetings, &c. &c.

J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

Sale will begin exactly at XI o'Clock.

LAST Monday Evening two very good plain and knapt Bath Beaver Surtouts, of a light mixt colour one very large, the other ſuitable for a Boy of 12 Years old, was Stole out of a Houſe near King's Chapel, it is deſired they may be ſtoped if offered for Sale and Notice given.

Any Perſon that will bring or ſend them to the Printers ſhall be handſomely Rewarded.

LAST Monday Night in the Time of the Fire was taken out of Mr. Young's front Room, a dark Camblet Cloak lin'd with green Baize; the Perſon who has it in Poſſeſſion is deſired to be ſo kind as to leave it there, or with the Printers hereof, that the right Owner may have it.

N. B. If ſaid Cloak was ſtolen, the Perſon, who will diſcover the Thief that he may be bro't to Juſtice ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward: Enquire of the Printers.

What Satisfaction could the abandon'd Wretch promiſe himſelf, who, when his poor Fellow-Creatures were near expiring in Flames, would take the Opportunity to ſteal or Plunder from any diſtreſs'd Subjects whatever? His Guilt muſt ſtare him full in the Face every Step he takes, and Vengeance follow him cloſe at his Heels. To ſurrender himſelf up to Juſtice wou'd be but a ſmall Retaliation for ſuch aggravated Crimes. He muſt repent to be forgiven, or be tortured with the ſevere Stings of a remorſeleſs Conſcience forever.

LEIGH's *Intelligence-Office*,

Oppoſite the Golden-Ball, Merchant's-Row, BOSTON.

Entered to be ſold cheap for Caſh,

BOHEA TEA, Coffee, Indigo, Philadelphia Flour, American brew'd ſtrong Beer, Cheſhire & Gloſterſhire Cheeſe, Madeira, Teneriſe, Fyal & Claret Wines, Merchantable and Jamaica Fiſh, Tarr and Turpentine, New-England Rum, Molaſſes, new and ſecond-hand Veſſels from 35 to 140 Tons, Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls, new and ſecond-hand Rigging, Sails, Cables and Anchors, ſeveral Houſes in Boſton, Cambridge and Concord, Houſehold Furniture, a few Barrels Herring and Mackrel, and ſhaken Hogſheads.

All Kind of Broker's Buſineſs done on reaſonable Commiſſions.

WANTED, Six Boys for Apprentices, from 12 to 15 Years old, to learn a Buſineſs that is not at preſent carried on in America. Likewiſe Six Girls about the ſame Age may have daily Employment and good Wages in a new Manufactory——Enquire at the above Office.

WHEREAS *the Subſcribers being Claimers of Land at the Eaſtern Part of this Province, in Oppoſition to ſome Perſons who call themſelves the* Pemaquid-*Company, did give their Power of Attorney to* James Noble, *Eſqr who was alſo a Claimer in Oppoſition to ſaid Company, to tranſact for the Subſcribers in this Reſpect; ſince which the ſaid* James *has married Mrs.* Savage, *Widow of the late* Arthur Savage, *deceaſed, whereby he is become one of ſaid Company, or his Intereſt and Claim in ſaid Land by Right of his ſaid Marriage, being cloſely connected with ſaid Company, We therefore judging the ſaid* James *to be a very improper Perſon to tranſact for us, in theſe Circumſtances, have divers Times requeſted him to give us back our ſaid Power of Attorney, without Effect:——We do therefore hereby publickly revoke and annul all Power and Authority heretofore given by us to the ſaid* James, *from and ſince his aforeſaid Marriage.*

Signed by, THOMAS BODKIN,
(Copy) ROBERT GOULD.

IF *William Cotton* and *Samuel Robbins*, who ſail'd from *New Haven* in *April* 1767 in the Brig *Minerva*, *William Sherman*, Maſter, to *St. Croix*. *Cotton* was there diſcharg'd; *Robbins* return'd to *New-Haven*: If they or either will come to *Samuel Fitch*, Eſq; at *Boſton*, or to *Benjamin Douglaſs*, Eſq; at *New-Haven*, or to *Anthony L. Bleecker*, Eſq; at *New-York*, or to Mr. *Solomon Southwick* at *Newport*, they will hear of ſomething to their Advantage. Said *Cotton* was a native of *Scotland*. Any Maſter of Veſſel that can give Information of him, is ſtrongly requeſted thereto.

Gavern, Barnard &c. Vide Page 43, 150 Page 403 v Young Badger
To Find his Speeches, vid. Index
Vol. I. & 2.

THE NORTH AMERICAN. No. IV.

LEST what we have advanced on the ſubject of the *paper manufacture*, ſhould appear but as meer conjectures of our own, a few extracts from writers of the beſt repute are offered to the conſideration of the reader.

" It is needleſs to mention the uſe of hemp in " making paper; every body knows we uſe it for " that purpoſe; but hitherto no paper has been " made of hemp until it had paſſed thro' the " *ſtate of rags*: Yet *Pere du Halde* reports, that " at *Naugha*, paper is made of hemp beaten and " mixed with lime water: And this confirms the " notion I entertained, that the ſtalks, or what " falls from the form in dreſſing, hemp or flax, " might ſerve for the ſame purpoſe, We ſhall " ſpeak of this below." " The ſtalks of *hemp* or " *flax* are compoſed of two parts, the filamentous " and that which partakes of the nature of pith"* " We cannot poſſibly doubt the utility of the firſt " which indeed compoſes our linen paper; never- " theleſs much of this is rejected as uſeleſs.

" It would therefore be a great advantage, to " render that part uſeful, even tho' the other " could never ſerve any purpoſe"†. " What pro- " digious quantities of materials would be acquir- " ed by theſe means? We know how much hemp " is bro't from *Berry* and *Champain*, in France. " In the rope walks, and eſpecially thoſe of the " arſenals belonging to the ſea ports of that king- " dom, great reſources would be found. They " are now made into tow, which often amounts " to ſuch a quantity that they are obliged to " throw it away, or make uſe of it only as ma- " nure for their gardens. It is not therefore for " want of materials, that we do not endeavor to " procure a paper, which may vie in beauty with " our white paper, or at leaſt furniſh us with a " kind proper for covers and bundles. Think- " ing I ought firſt of all to examine the ſtalks of " hemp as one of the common materials, and from " which I had reaſon to expect ſome ſucceſs, I " cauſed them to be ſteeped in water ſome time, " that they might acquire a degree of rottenneſs " that would facilitate the work. When they " were ſuppoſed to be ſufficiently rotten, they were " beaten; but by miſtake with mellows, &c. Yet " the different ſubſtances incorporated together. " It was eaſy to repeat the experiment on hemp " alone. I therefore put in water to rot ſome " very fine hemp well cleanſed from the *pith*, " that falls from the inſtrument in dreſſing it. " *The paper, which it produced was very ſtrong,* " *and convinced me that it was very eaſy to make* " it of that *part of the hemp which is thrown* " *away from the rope walks, and other places where* " *it is dreſſed or uſed.*"

* He might have added another, i. e. the glutinous which cements the threads or herle as the plant grows and dries.

† By the firſt is meant the *Tow*, by the laſt the *Pith*.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

The following ſaid to be from London, but ſuppos'd to be wrote under the immediate inſpection of Bow and Arrow, and publiſhed in the Chronicle of laſt Monday; I beg the favour you will republiſh in your next, with the explanatory Notes.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 19th, 1768.

" WE are all in a ferment about your American affairs; ſome of your friends here, at firſt, imagined that they would be ſettled according to your and their wiſhes, from the immediate proſpect of a war with France, but that proſpect and the comfort ariſing from it have vaniſhed, the Corſican affairs being now adjuſted: (1) the principal buſineſs therefore before the Parliament will be your affairs. Governor B——d is in the higheſt credit with his Majeſty and his Miniſters; and it is confidently ſaid, will be created a Baronet. (2) Inſtead of recalling the Board of Commiſſioners, it is in contemplation here, to ſend out two additional members; (3) the American revenue being conſidered, by all our financiers, as a certain and increaſing fund; which will ſoon be able to pay all the officers on your civil and military eſtabliſhment; and even in time, may contribute to relieve the mother-country, from the immenſe load of debt under which ſhe now labours. (4)

" It is certain that Lord Hillſborough will remain in office, the nation having a very high opinion of his judgment & abilities, (5) his court intereſt is alſo very ſtrong. Every perſon in power ſeems to hold it as a fixed principle that America muſt be made ſenſible of her ſubordination to the Britiſh legiſlature. (6) " Several officers are ſpoken of for your Commander in chief; ſome who will be aſked, it is thought, will decline accepting it; and others, who wiſh to be appointed, will be overlooked; but it is the general opinion, that Sir Jeffery will be the man, and that he will ſet out very well inſtructed.—You may however be aſſured that an officer will be appointed, who is entirely free from colonial prejudices. (7)

" We hear the opinion of the twelve judges concerning your aſſerted rights, is to be the previous ſtep taken towards your intended regulation: (8) We do not imagine that the parliament will either enter into a refutation of all your letters and petitions, or into a correſpondence with Meſſieurs the Speakers, but will give the ſeveral agents and ſome of the principal men of your province, an opportunity of explaining and defending their rights *coram ſenatu*.

" We are well acquainted with the names and principles of the leading members of your late aſſembly; (9) and we look forward with no ſmall degree of expectation and impatience, to the time, when, your great Orator will defend the aſſumed rights of the new world at the bar of our Houſe of Commons: for from the great attention paid him on your continent, we have formed very high opinions of his genious and parts.

" It is whiſpered about by our knowing politicians, that conſiderable alterations will be made in your government; that your town meetings will be aboliſhed, and your tradeſmen, &c. obliged to incorporate themſelves; that his Majeſty will take upon himſelf, the care of nominating the Council, (10) and that the Commandefs in Chief of the navy and army, and the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms will have ſeats there.—Your Aſſemblies, as ſoon as they are called again, will be required to paſs a bill, before they proceed to other buſineſs, (11) acknowledging, in the fulleſt manner, the ſupreme authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

" Your claim of rights occaſioned the King, the Miniſtry, and both Houſes of Parliament, to enter ſo immediately on American affairs; as our dilatorineſs ſeemed daily to encreaſe your claims. (12)

" I ſtill hope, after all that has paſſed, that every thing will be amicably ſettled. (13)

" You aſked me in your laſt, if Mr. Grenville would get into power, I make no doubt but he will ſoon: I need ſay little of his character to you at preſent, having wrote you ſo particularly in my former letters, but it is the general opinion here, that we never had a Miniſter ſo knowing as to our finances, and the ſtate and intereſts of our trade; but he is not agreeable to the court; the affair of the regency is not forgot: Yet they muſt take him in again, becauſe they will not be able to go on much longer without him. (14) The Eaſt-India company wiſh as fervently as you Americans, that he never may be Miniſter; as their provinces and kingdoms will then moſt certainly be annexed to the Britiſh crown."‡

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(1) *How are they adjuſted*; Verres?

(2) *For what? for creating the moſt unhappy miſunderſtanding that ever ſubſiſted between two great countries; who at heart love one another; and 'tis hoped will again cloſe in friendſhip, ſo as to cruſh the vile vermin that have ſowed ſuch diſcord.*

(3) *Or rather make two here.* (F—k—r & M—r—y) *Boſton Manufacture-Houſe.*

(4) *By the waſt neat produce of the laſt year, to be ſure they have great reaſon to hope and expect to be able to pay off the national debt by it!*

(5) *And ſo have the Americans; from his noble letter to Rhode-Iſland, and his high compliments to Verres the great deceiver.*

(6) *See the laſt debates of the Houſe of Commons in the New-York paper of the 23d of January.*

(7) *A low-liv'd ſlant at General G—ge, who, if he ſees it, can't fail of knowing it to be the dirty meanneſs of* Peter Hakins, *who, by the by, is as much deſpiſed by Sir Jeffery, as he poſſibly can be by Mr. G—e, or any other General.*

(8) *Perhaps we might have ſent them a Judge from this ſide the atlantic to make the thirteenth, in order to give a turning vote if neceſſary, againſt America.*

(9) *How could it be otherwiſe? Have they not been open and manly in maintaining what they think the Rights of Engliſh America?*

(10) *And to be ſure put in ſuch truſty men as* Peter *ſhould recommend, for their attachment to his own righteous conduct.*

(11) *Then they probably never will proceed to any other buſineſs.*

(12) *'Tis very true!*

(13) *To the mutual benefit of Britain and the Colonies, the honor of the latter in particular, and the mortification and* ASTONISHMENT *of the enemies of both.*

(14) *And he is certainly ſo able and honeſt a man, that when he once gets upon the ſcent of the curſed deceitful part that has been playing here by* Verres *and his Coadjutors, they will find him not only a penetrating, but an avenging Miniſter.*

‡ *Well* Verres, *I think I have eſcorted you through your laſt work, and ſhall be ready to attend you in your next eſſay. But in the mean time, I cannot help laughing at your giving out, and cauſing it to be trumpeted by your little creatures, that you have (by his M——y) been offered the title of Baronet, and that you have not in your own mind yet determined whether to accept or refuſe it——Pray did you ever know, or can you mention a ſingle inſtance, where ſuch a title was left one minute at the refuſal of a ſubject? No you cannot. Therefore bluſh Palinurus, bluſh, at this vain puff, in which you have (as far as your meanneſs could go) attempted to injure the dignity of your Roy-al maſter, whoſe honours do not go a begging, but are ſpontaneous to merit; and as ſuch, I believe you will never attain to them.*

Benjamin Adams,

Takes this Method to acquaint his Friends and the Public, That he intends to open a Public Vendue, at his Houſe next Door to the Sign of the Three Kings in Cornhill, beginning every Wedneſday at 10 o'Clock.

If any Gentlemen have any Goods to diſpoſe of in that Way, if they will be ſo kind as to favour him therewith, they may depend on his Fidelity and Diſpatch.

N. B. Said *Adams* intends for the Benefit of his Employers, to ſell every Day at private Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

By Iſaac White,

Oppoſite the Salutation near the North-Battery, N. End.

Dipp'd Tallow Candles, mould and Bayberry Wax Candles warranted good, to be had as low as at any Place in Town.

*** Tallow by the Barrel.

The Subſcribers to the CONCERT, *which was to have been on Wedneſday Evening the 8th Inſtant, are hereby Notified that it will be on Friday the 10th, at* CONCERT-HALL; *and after that will be continued every other Wedneſday during the Seaſon.*

Very fine Hyſon and Souchong TEA,

Sold by *Barnabas Clarke*, at his Houſe in Bromfield's Lane, near the Grainary.

SIX Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boſton*, Eſq; deceaſed, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.—The Commiſſioners notify that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, the ſecond Tueſday in this and the five following Months, from 3 to 9 o'Clock P. M. *Boſton, February 6, 1769.* (c)

WANTED,

One Thouſand Bunches of Flags;

for which the Caſh will be given: Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A *Farm in the firſt Precinct in Wrentham, pleaſantly ſituated on the Poſt-Road leading from Boſton to Providence, about a Mile from the new Meeting-Houſe in ſaid Wrentham, containing* 36 *Acres of good Paſturage, Arable and Mowing Land, and a good Orchard, well watered; the whole well fenced; with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Shop, all in good Repair. Said Houſe is new,* 27 *Feet wide, and* 32 *long. The whole well accommodated for a Trader or otherwiſe. Alſo, about* 40 *Acres of good Wood-Land within half a Mile of ſaid Farm. Any Perſon who inclines to purchaſe, may inquire of* Ebenezer Fiſher, *Jun. of ſaid Wrentham, and know further reſpecting the Premiſes and Terms of Sale.* (d) James Otis.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING-STREET,

Sperma-Cæti CANDLES,

(warranted pure) by the Quantity or ſingle Box.

N. B. At the above Store may be had, an Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, Shott, Carolina Sole-Leather and Indigo. (e) vid page 273 Vol. I

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A large Aſſortment of valuable

Articles—conſiſting of Broad Cloths—Ratteens—fine Foreſt Cloths—Baizes—Shalloons—Engliſh and Iriſh double Camblets—Twilled Frizes—Venetian Poplins—Callicoes—Tammies—Checks—Iriſh Linnens—Sheeting Hollands—Striped Hollands—Men & Womens Hoſe—Tabling Diapers, &c. &c.—Sundry Articles of Houſehold—Tables—Chairs—Looking Glaſſes—Feather Beds &c.—Wearing Apparel—Silver Watches, &c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moſes Deſhon*,

At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

BROAD Cloths, Ratteens, Bearſkins, Cambletts, Drugets, Poplins, Cambleteens, Mens Hoſe, Fuſtians, Crapes, all Sorts of Blankets, Coverlids, Iriſh Linnens, Striped Hollands, Bagg Hollands, Sprig'd Lawns, Crimſon Hair Plush, Scarlet Cloaks, a Handſome Hair Trunk, Mahogany Tables, Oznabrigs, &c.

M. DESHON, Auctioneer.

N. B. A freſh Aſſortment of Goods, cheap for Caſh.

By PUBLIC VENDUE,

At NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Between the Swing & Draw Bridge, near the Golden Key, over Mr. John Dupee, Mathematical Inſtrument Maker's Shop, will be expoſed to Sale, next Tueſday, Wedneſday & Friday Evenings,

BROAD Cloths, Ratteens, Bearſkins, Kerſeys, Plaids, Yard wide Stuffs, Camblets, Callamancoes, Tammies, Shalloons, Iriſh Linnens, Garlix, Checks, Threads, Hoſe, Snuff, Apparel, Watches, Time Piece, Houſe Goods, &c. &c.

Goods are received in at the above Place, and Sold at Public or Private Sale, on as low Commiſſions, as any Auctioneer in Boſton, and the beſt Endeavours uſed to give Satisfaction, and the Purchaſers will be treated with as good Manners, as he is Maſter of. Conſtant Attendance will be given at the aboveſaid Place to receive in Orders, Conſignments, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

NONE.

CLEARED OUT.

Caliker for North-Carolina.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Rolland for Antigua. Cummines for Antigua.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,

Ten Whites Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Nine.

High water at Boſton, for this preſent Week.

Monday, 18 *m. after* 11	*Friday*, 20 *m. after* 2
Tueſday, 54 *m. after* 11	*Saturday*, 10 *m. aft* 3
Wedneſday, 32 *m. aft.* 12	*Lord's-day*, 56 *m aft* 3
Thurſday, 28 *m. aft.* 1	*Firſt Qr*, 13 *Day, Noon*

* Governor Barnard — † Fluker & Murray ‖ General Gage * Gov.r Barnard Called Peter Haykins, also ‡ Verres, & ‖ Judge Hutchenson in majeſty (a) vid pa. 340. 357. (b) vid, the act appointing a Commiſſioners, pa. 748. Vol. I ¶ Revenue, as duty on Molaſſ.s pa. 9.— on Tea, & vid pa. 735. Vol. I. (d) vid. Hillsboroughs Lett.r pa. 149.

From the London Gazetteer, &c. of Nov. 18, 1768.

To the PRINTER.

IT being currently reported, that ſome of the principal men in Boſton are to be brought to England in irons, give me leave to expreſs my ſenſe of this meaſure, that it may be fully conſidered before it is carried into execution.

Whatever this country may think of the right of the ſupreme power of Parliament, to govern in all caſes whatever, it is evident that the Americans deny it on principles ſatisfactory to them: it is evident too, that if we are unanimous on this ſide of the water, in ſupport of what is called the dignity of government, they on the other ſide are as unanimous in defence of what they call their juſt and equitable right of diſpoſing of their own property. This ſenſe of liberty, we are told indeed, is adopted but by a few, who have deluded the reſt; and yet, if we recollect the accounts publiſhed in their news-papers, the informations we have had from private correſpondence, and the reſolution and addreſſes from all aſſemblies of all the colonies from one end of North-America to the other, we ſhall be convinced, that one ſenſe of the claim of Parliament prevails over all; and that too on principles, which ſhould naturally prevail in this inſtance here, they having been approved of in this country, and would be again approved of and avowed, if another Charles or James ſhould ariſe to plague US with the exactions of ſhip-money or the oppreſſions of tonnage and poundage. If the people of America are deluded, it is not then by this or that man in particular, but they all concur in deceiving themſelves, upon a miſtaken idea that they have as good a knowledge of their intereſt, and a better right to diſpoſe of their property, than any other people whatever. If then we puniſh this miſtake in government, which we call treaſonable, and conſider as ſubverting all order, we muſt puniſh it, as the prevailing one all over North-America; and all the colonies ought to undergo an equal ſhare of the vindictive puniſhment inflicted by this country. For the Americans have one heart in the adopting theſe principles; and it is not impoſſible, may have one hand in the ſupport of them. Should it appear, on conſidering the ſtate of the country, that the preſent commotions in America have not proceeded from the paltry principles which have lately actuated the coal-heavers at Wapping, and Courtiers of St. James's; namely, the getting as much money and wages as they can; for as little work done as poſſible; but in ſupport of what they call, and what were called in this country the eſſential rights of men and citizens. Should it appear that their claims are not ſet up by a few factious and diſcontented men, but proceed from the deliberate ſenſe and unanimous voice of a whole people, the juſtice of the nation may be queſtioned in puniſhing this or that man, or this or that colony; for their crime, if acting on ſuch principles can be criminal, being equal, the puniſhment of them ought to be ſo too.

But it is not the juſtice of the nation only that may be queſtioned in taking this ſtep, but perhaps the policy of it may not on examination appear to be quite ſound.

Mr. Hume, ſpeaking of the impeachment of, and attempt to ſeize the five members, who oppoſed the unjuſt government and arbitrary exactions of Charles the Firſt, ſays, "The puniſhment of leaders is ever the laſt triumph over a broken and routed party, but ſurely was never before attempted in oppoſition to a faction, during the full tide of its power and ſucceſs." Now, according to this obſervation, we muſt imagine, that the Americans, having ſtruggled as long as they can, and exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, are now quite ſubdued, and that we have nothing more to do than puniſh their leaders in a moſt exemplary manner, or elſe our intended conduct will be highly impolitic. But is this truth? Can we deceive ourſelves ſo much as to imagine that General Gage, Governor Bernard, and two regiments and a half fighting for pay, are able to conquer and keep in ſubjection a large extent of country, and five or ſix hundred thouſand men taking up arms for every thing that can be dear to them in this world. But we are, perhaps, influenced by the ſame motives and reaſons as thoſe which led Charles the Firſt into the moſt pernicious blunder he ever committed. That unhappy monarch was taught by his flatterers to think that this ſhew of moderation had occaſioned the oppoſition to him; the ladies about the Court encouraged him in this idea of himſelf, and repreſented, that if he exerted the vigour, and diſplayed the majeſty of the monarch, the daring claims of his ſubjects would ſhrink before him. The King, ſays Hume, "though commonly moderate in his temper, was ever diſpoſed to haſty reſolutions, gave way to the fatal importunity of his friends and ſervants." The people, on the other hand, conſidered this attempt of the Crown as an attack on all; that the five members were marked out as a ſacrifice, for ſupporting their intereſts, and that it was a proof the Court meant to lop off the heads of every one who oppoſed its arbitrary meaſures; they therefore united as in one common cauſe, and would have repelled force by force, if the King, finding the members in the Houſe, had attempted to ſeize them.

In the noble ſtruggle of the Netherlands, for that liberty which a part of them now enjoy, the Court of Madrid endeavoured to cut off the ringleaders, as the beſt means of putting a ſtop to the riſing commotions. The Prince of Orange, and the Counts Egmont and Horne, had ſignalized themſelves in the cauſe of freedom; they were therefore the principal objects of the reſentment and dread of the Spaniſh politics: every inſidious art was made uſe of to get the Prince into their power, but he had the ſkill & good fortune, for there was a mixture of both, to evade their ſecret and open wickedneſs. His head was then proſcribed, when he immediately declared himſelf no ſubject, but equal to the King of Spain. Their machinations unhappily ſucceeded againſt the Counts Egmont and Horne, who were ſacrificed to the tyranny and pride of the times; but the hiſtorians have obſerved, that their blood was the cement of the United Provinces. Let us take warning by theſe impotent and impolitic ſteps, not to run into raſh and violent councils; let us ſhew ourſelves as Chriſtians and Engliſhmen, and not as Turks and Infidels, who pleaſe their ſupreme power with ſacks full of heads, noſes and ears.

Nov. 15. LEON.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH WEBB,

At the IRON WARE STORE, between Philips and Moore's Wharves, and leading down from Kilby-Street, near Oliver's Dock, BOSTON.

A Few round STOVES of a new Conſtruction ſuitable for Shops or Veſſels Cabbin's (*of the Manufacture of this Province,*) ALSO,
Pot-Aſh Kettles, Coolers and Ladles,
Pearl-Aſh Kettles,
Pots & Kettles of all Sorts,
Skillets, Spiders and Baſons,
Chimney Backs, and Jamb Plates,
Clothier's Preſs Plates,
Bake and Stew Pans
Forge Hammers & Anvils,
Pudding Pans, —— Dogs,
Fry-Pans and Fry-Kettles,
Ox, Horſe Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes,
Saſh Weights,
Half Hundred, Quarter, 14 & 7lb. Weights, fix'd and ſeal'd,
Flat Irons and Heaters,
Chocolate Kettles,
Tea Kettles,
Mortars and Peſtles,
Hatters Baſons & Irons,
&c.

N. B. All Sorts of Caſt Iron Work done in the beſt Manner, on ſhort Notice.

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun.

Has lately had conſigned to him the following aſſortment of genuine patent Medicines, which he will ſell Wholeſale or Retail at the very loweſt rates for Caſh, at his Store on South-Side the Town-Dock, viz.

Walker's Jeſuits Drops, an infallible cure for the veneral diſeaſe, all weakneſſes of the reins, gravel, and various other complaints—Balſam of Honey, for conſumptions, colds, coughs, and all complaints of the breaſt, Elixir bardana, a certain cure for the rheumatiſm and gout, Turlington's balſam, Sugar plumbs for deſtroying worms of all kinds in Men, Women & Children, Lockyer's pills, Anderſon's ditto, Hooper's female ditto, Britiſh Oil, Bateman's drops, &c. &c.

N. B. Theſe Medicines may be depended on for the beſt in their kind, as they are had from thoſe legally appointed to ſell them.

Boſton, Jan. 30, 1769.

Cyder Brandy

TO BE SOLD, at Mr. *Maccarty's* Warehouſe on the Long-Wharf, five Years old, at Two Piſtareens per Gallon, and laſt Years make at a Piſtareen and half by the Barrel only.

Benjamin Willard,

Of Grafton Clock-Maker;

HEREBY informs the Public, That he has removed to *Lexington*, to the Shop of Mr. *Nathaniel Mulliken*, deceaſed; and Gentlemen that had Dependance on him for taking Care of their Clocks, ſtill may have the ſame Care taken, by employing ſaid *Willard* at *Lexington*. He alſo informs, that he employs a Workman from *London*; and Gentlemen that want Clocks made, may depend on having them made in the beſt Manner, and at a cheap Rate.

BOUGHT of a young Girl at the Market, on Monday the 2d of January Inſtant, for three Coppers, a ſquare Piece of Silver, engrav'd on it a Freemaſon's Coat of Arms, by a Perſon who 'tis ſuppos'd did not know the Uſe of it: Whoever has the ſame, and will bring it to Edes & Gill, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

John Lowell, & Co.

At their Store on *Hancock's* Wharff,
Sell at the loweſt Rates for Caſh;

CHOICE Muſcovado Sugars by the Hogſhead, Barrel or ſingle lb. Cotton Wool by the Bag, Coffee by the 100wt. or Dozen, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Molaſſes, Loaf-Sugar, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, New Rice, Pepper, Allſpice, Sweet Oyl, Race and Ground Ginger, Brimſtone, Bar Iron, Cordage, Oacum, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine; Rock, Liſbon and fine Salt by the Hogſhead or Buſhel, &c.

Juſt Imported from LONDON, in Captain Jarvis, and to be Sold by

John Nazro,

At his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON;

A Freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, at a very low Advance for Caſh only.

N. B. At the ſame Place may be had, a neat variety of Mother of Pearl and Garnet Necklaces and Earings, Paſte Necklaces and Earings, beſt French Beeds, Silver top'd Caſtors, Ladies Tortoiſe-ſhell and Horn Combs, Paſte ditto, beſt French Indigo, a neat Aſſortment of Enamel'd and Plain Cream colour'd Ware.

LATELY Imported, and to be Sold by

Benjamin & Edward Davis,

At their Store the South-Side of the Town-Dock;

A neat Aſſortment of China Ware; Alſo, Cream colour'd Stone, Delph and Glaſs Ware; Engliſh Duck; Loaf Sugar: Salt, &c.

A Quantity of half-dreſs'd Deer and Elk Skins.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs; Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, 20th Jan 1769.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for *Falmouth* will be made up at this Office on Saturday the 4th of *February* next, and will continue to be made up in the ſame Manner upon the firſt Saturday in every Month, and the Packet Boat ordered to ſail with it the next Day.

Great Inconveniencies having ariſen to the Publick by returning Letters for the Poſtage; it is now left at the Option of the Writer to pay or not before hand to any Part of his Majeſty's Dominions either in Europe or America, except to Gibralter or Port-Mahon.

All Perſons however are particularly to take Notice, that Letters and Packets from any Part of America, for all Places beyond the Seas not in His Majeſty's Dominions, are to pay at the Office where they are put in, the full Poſt to London, beſides the foreign Rates they may be chargeable with to prevent the Neceſſity of their being opened and returned for the Poſtage.

By Command of the D. Poſt-Maſter General,
JAMES PARKER, Sec'y.

Beſt *Holland Scates* of different Sizes, Dutch Looking Glaſſes, and Field Glaſſes, Violins, Hampers Stone Ware, containing Quart and Pint Mugs, Chamber Pots, and Pickle Pots of different Sizes.
ALSO,

Fine Narraganſet Cheeſe,

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

Jane Euſtis

HAS to Sell at her Shop the North Side of the Town-Houſe, BOSTON.

Superfine, white, ſcarlet, green and blue Broad Cloth, trimmings for ditto, buff-colour and black worſted breeches patterns, India nankeens, furr trimmings for cloaks, furr muffs and tippets, a great variety plain, figur'd and ſtript ſilks, plain and figur'd ſattins of all colours, ſilk, leather and worſted gloves of moſt ſorts, ſilk, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe—a large aſſortment cap laces, cambricks, lawns, Iriſh linens, black and white, plain and flower'd gauze, plain and flower'd muſlin, brocaded ſhoes and clogs. Spices, freſh Hyſon Tea, china and glaſs war, a new-faſhion black ſprig'd ſattin Cloak lin'd and trim'd with ermine, and a great variety of other Goods too many to be enumerated, all which will be ſold at the loweſt Rates, and for Caſh only.

ALL Perſons that have Accounts open with the above *Jane Euſtis*, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame, and pay their reſpective Balances without Delay: And thoſe who are indebted to her by promiſary Notes, are likewiſe deſired to redeem the ſame immediately, which will prevent her having Recourſe to ſuch Methods as will be diſagreable both to them and her.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

ONE Half of a large Dwelling-Houſe, which has been improved for a Tavern for many Years paſt, near the Fortification. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probates for the Province of New-Hampſhire, to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of *Robert Campbell*, late of Halifax, Trader, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, do hereby notify ſaid Creditors, that we will attend that Service, at the Houſe of *Stephen Holland*, Eſq; Innholder, in Londonderry, on the Third Monday of November next enſuing, and the four following Months, from Two to Six o'Clock Afternoon of ſaid Days.

Londonderry, October 24, 1768. — James Adams, James M'Gregore, Robert Wallace.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the eſtate of Dudley Atkins, late of Newbury-Port, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent,—That ſix months further, from the 14th of January inſtant, is allowed them by the Judge of Probate, &c. to bring in their claims to the Commiſſioners, who will ſit for that purpoſe at the houſe of Capt. Joſeph Titcomb in ſaid Newbury-Port, near the houſe of the deceaſed, on the firſt Monday of the ſix months enſuing as aforeſaid, from four of the clock to eight in the afternoon; and that no further time will be allowed: And that if any Creditor neglects to bring in and prove his claim before the expiration of that time, he will be excluded from any ſhare of the eſtate.

Newbury-Port, January 20, 1769. — Daniel Farnham, William Morland, Robert Jenkins, } Commiſſioners.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street.* 1769.

Otis, Hancock &c — *To Find the Preſolves & Petitions, look in the Index Vol. 1. & 2*